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[1961]

HEATHERFELLS **NURSERY**

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

H. ROHRBACH



SUNSET ROCK ROAD
ANDOVER
MASSACHUSETTS

Greenleaf 5-0192

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Plant America!

IN ANDOVER
SINCE 1934



Conditions of Sale

It is to our interest to see that only good and correctly labeled plants leave the Nursery, but we give **no guaranty** or implied, as to description, growth and success of any stock we sell, for it depends on correct planting, proper soil, weather conditions, and the general care of the plants.

We accept all orders upon the condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from frost, fire, hailstorm, or other causes over which we have no control.

Any errors made by us will be gladly rectified if notice is given within ten days after receiving the stock. If any plants are found to be misnamed, we will replace them the next season. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price.

All parcel post, express or freight charges are paid by the purchaser. On orders packed for shipment there is a small additional charge for packing, at cost.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS: Charge accounts for thirty days' credit may be opened by new customers giving satisfactory bank or trade references, but to those unknown to us, we ask for cash with order.

All prices for stock are here at the Nursery, and packing will be charged at cost.

We reserve the right to make an additional charge for specimen plants selected in the field.

A certificate of State and Federal inspection for freedom from injurious insects (gypsy moths, Japanese beetles, etc.) or disease on our plants is available with every order.

Of some plants listed there are available larger or bushier specimens at a special price, which cannot be included in such a catalogue. But a visit to the nursery will be helpful in selecting other sizes.

CAUTION!

Most losses are caused by careless planting or lack of aftercare.

- **Never allow roots to dry out.** If you can't plant at once bury the roots or ball of earth in a temporary location or keep in a cool shady place and keep moist.
- **Plant only in good soil and dig hole 1 foot larger than ball or root spread.** If soil is clay or sandy add peat or leaf mold. Don't use chemical fertilizer in contact with roots. Organic fertilizers are safer in all cases.
- **Plant same depth as plants stood in nursery.** Spread roots out naturally and work soil in around them. Remove burlap carefully from balled plants. Firm the soil around the roots or ball, adding more soil till hole is almost full.
- **Fill hole with water repeatedly** until all soil is well settled. Then add loose soil or cover with mulch.
- **Water heavily once a week** till well established. Water weekly during dry spells.



OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

Gardening in Northern New England

Not alone the inside of the house and its furnishings are the factors of giving us the home, the proper surroundings of our daily life, but also what is outside the house, the garden, is essential for our wellbeing. Just as this outdoor livingroom is the sign of our viewpoint toward life, so it is necessary for the whole nation. Therefore we should try to beautify our gardens to the best ability, but also according to the laws of nature.

One factor and a very serious one is our climate. We all know the hard winters we can expect, also the dry summers we can experience. In short I try to picture the climate in the eastern U. S. as a spanish summer and a russian winter, blended into one. We are living in the same latitudes as the mediterranean basin, but have the winds and colds of the northern american plains like Russia has in her steppes.

We, as we are living in northern New England, have to work constantly with this climate and I am since many years of the opinion that only the varieties and selections in regard to hardiness in the north are the ones, which we should plant. This means we are working with nature. In growing and breeding, in collecting and selecting I try to find solutions to the everpresent questions: what and where should we plant certain plants. Some of the varieties listed here are grown and tested for many years for such hardiness, also for resistance against cold and diseases.

This limits the field in many cases, when catalogues from more southern locations can list many more, but those varieties will not live through, often resulting in disappointment, failure and disillusionment, which is **against** nature. Gardening **with** nature is rewarding, less troublesome, ending in joyful often surprising results, and in the end the least expensive way.

To the gardening public I offer in this way my knowledge, but beyond that for any problem, small or large, in planning, designing and planting a garden space I am ready to assist toward solving your problems.

Stock reproduced by cuttings is taken from the best possible motherplants, where grafting has to take place the understock is selected for the proper development of the ultimate plant.

Where possible all varieties are grown on their own roots, guaranteeing in spite of the initial higher cost greater success with less care and expense in later years.

I cordially invite you to visit my gardens at Heatherfells, but it is better to telephone first to be sure I am available. Plants selected can be dug later at the proper time and also delivered.

Our landscape service is known to be of good reputation. The designing, planning and planting is always under my own personal supervision, and all efforts are taken in order to plant the right plant in the right place. We plant for men and mankind, not for the gardeners sake, planting for best results and enjoyment rather than for the sake of selling.

The worth of the product, the value of the service is measured not alone by its original cost, but as well by its quality, its character and its satisfaction, which should last for years to come.

In landscaping, money spent for "cheaper" work is often money wasted altogether, not counting the time it pays to do it thoroughly well. We believe in this policy, and follow it consistently.

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS

With any of those types we have the chance of prolonging the picture of the summer months through the whole year, breaking the monotony of coniferous evergreens. When the deciduous shrubs have dropped their leaves in fall, the evergreen ones keep them on, and by choosing the various sizes of leaves, the different texture, also the changing of color, often from green to purple or reddish, the garden can stay alive all through the winter. All those plants are the medium, by which we can achieve the garden of 12 months.

The taller shrubs do well when interplanted with ground-covers and bulbs; also with the dwarf and creeping species. In so doing we can preserve all the leaves falling off other trees and shrubs resulting in a continuous enrichment of the topsoil, keeping the weeds off in summer, also keeping the cold out in winter, which means conservation of water and balance of an even temperature.

This litter of leaves is the natural mulch which we can increase or substitute by artificial mulch of peatmoss and any organic matter.

In order to make it easier to select plants according to their soil requirements I have kept the Heather family apart in a separate list.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

BUXUS, sempervirens	Eur.	Common Boxwood
Own selection for north.		Buxaceae
L. Glossy green, bushform, Var. Savoy.		
8-10 in.		2.00
10-12		3.00
Collected in the Savoyen Alps		
—semp. suffruticosa	Eur.	Dwarf Boxwood
The best for dwarf hedges.		Hardy
Extremely dependable. Own hardy selection.		
8-10 in.		1.00
10-12 in.		2.00
15-18 in.		4.00
12-15 in.		4.00
—microphylla koreana	As.	Korean Boxwood
L. Light green, more yellow than the former species.		
8-10 in.		2.00
—microphylla	As.	Very Dwarf
nana compacta		Korean Boxwood
2-3 in.		1.00
3-5 in.		2.00

CYTISUS, praecox albus	Eur.	Warminster Broom
Stems green. Fl. White.		Leguminosae
Fr. Brown-black pod.	V	
potgrown		1.00
—scoparius	Eur.	Scotch Broom
(<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>)	V-VI	Leguminosae
Stems dark green. Fl. Golden.		
Fr. black pod. Hardy.		Var. Black Forest Gold
potgrown 2 ft.		1.00
potgrown 3 ft.		2.00
potgrown 3 1/3 ft.		3.00
DAPHNE, cneorum	Eur.	Garland flower
L. Light green. Fl. Pink.	IV-V	Thymeleaceae
Very fragrant. In umbels.	VII	
6/8 in. spread		2.00
—blagayana	Eur.	Royal Daphne
L. Blueish-green. Larger than by cneorum. Fl. Cream-white. Very fragrant in umbels. Creeping and sprawling, in shade. Prefers lime.		
Very rare and scarce.		
potgrown	IV-V	2.00
EVONYMUS, radicans	As.	Wintercreeper
L. Medium. Fl. Green.	Japan	Celastraceae
Fr. Orange berry.	VI	
2 year		1.00
3 year		1.50
—radicans carrieri	VI	Glossy W.
L. Oblong. Fl. Green.		
Fr. Orange Berry		
2 yr.		1.00
3 yr.		1.50
—rad. colorata	VII	Purpleleaf W.
L. Large. In winter, purple.		
Fl. Greenish white. Fr. Orange.		
2 yr.		1.00
3 yr.		1.50
—rad. kewensis		Kew. W.
L. Very small. Fl. and Fr. none.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. minima		Kew. or Baby. W.
L. Very small. Fl. and Fr. none.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. vegeta	VI	Bigleaf W.
L. Round. Large. Fl. Green.		
Fr. Orange berry, many.		
2 yr.		1.00
—rad. argenteomarginata		
L. Bordered white. Fl. and Fr. none.		

— <i>rad. carrieri argenteomarginata</i>		
L. Bordered white, yellowish.		
Fl. Green, berry orange.		
2 yr.		2.00
HEDERA, helix	Eur.	English Ivy
L. Heartshaped, threelobed.		Araliaceae
— <i>baltica</i>		
The hardy variety of the English.		Baltic Ivy
Ivy with smaller leaves.		
potgrown		.75
— <i>sagittifolia</i>		
L. Arrowlike, center lobe longer.		Arrow Ivy
potgrown		.75
— <i>pedata</i>		
L. Center lobe longer and wide.		Birdsfoot Ivy
potgrown		.75
— <i>arborescens</i>		
L. Oval, not lobed, Fr. black berry.		Bush Ivy
Growing into a low shrub.		
The adult, fruiting form of the Ivy.		
potgrown		1.00
— <i>typica contracta</i>		
L. Small, wavy, (twisted) nicely marked.		Dwarf Ivy
Slow and low creeping.		
A very beautiful new form. Rare and very slow growing, nice for		
covering rocks and low walls.		
potgrown	2 yr.	1.00
potgrown	3 yr.	2.00
ILEX, crenata latifolia	Japan	Japanese Holly
L. Medium. Fr. Black.		Aquifoliaceae
18 to 24 in.		7.50
— <i>crenata convexa</i>		
12 to 15 in.		Boxleaf Japanese Holly
15 to 18 in.		4.50
		6.50
— <i>crenata helleri</i>		
12 to 15 in.		6.00
— <i>glabra</i>		
	N. Am.	Inkberry
L. Long. Fruit black.		
12 to 15 in.		3.50
15 to 18 in.		5.00

OPACA	N. Am.	American Holly
My own selected strains, on which I have worked for many years to have Holly hardy for our localities.		
L. Dark green. Fr. Red berry.		
var.	Andover	
var.	Shawsheen	
var.	Merrimack	
All good types of female berrybearing plants.		
When desired, male plants are available for pollination, in case no male plants are in the neighborhood.		
	12 to 15 in.	4.00
	15 to 18 in.	5.00
	18 to 24 in.	6.00
—pedunculosa	Asia	Chinese Holly
L. Without thorns. Green.		
Fr. Red berry.		
	12 to 15 in.	4.00
LAVANDULA, officinalis	Eur.	Lavender
	VII	Labiatae
L. Gray-green. Fl. Purple.		
Munstead, var. Dark blue.		
	young plant	.50
	Fl. pink	.50
LONICERA, pileata yunnanensis	Asia	Honeysuckle
	V	Caprifoliaceae
L. Like boxwood, Fl. greenish		
Fr. purplish-violet berry		
	6 in.	1.00
MAHONIA, aquifolium	N. Am.	Oregon Hollygrape
	IV-V	Berberidaceae
L. Spiny, turning purple in winter. Fl. Yellow. Fr. Blue.		
	12 to 15 in.	4.00
—repens	Am.	Creeping Hollygrape
L. Spiny. Fl. Yellow. Fr. Blue. L. Not turning purple in winter,		
Low growing and suckering.		
	9 in.	2.00
PACHISTIMA, canbyi	N. Am.	Canby Pachistima
		Celastraceae
Very dwarf. Good ground cover.		
L. Small boxwood like. Fl. Pink.		
	6 in.	1.00
PACHYSANDRA, terminalis	Asia	Japanese Spurge
		Buxaceae
One of the best ground covers.		
Suckering underground. IV		
L. Leathery. Fl. White. Fragrant like trailing Arbutus.		
Fr. White berry.		
	young plants	.15
	2 yr.	.30

PRUNUS, laurocerasus schipkaensis **Cherrylaurel**
Rosaceae
V **Balkan**
Schipkapass

L. Large, glossy. Fl. In upright spikes. White fragrant. Fr. Black berry. As this is a cherry or plum, this shrub can stand lime and likes it.

12 to 18 in.	5.00
18 to 24 in.	7.50

PYRACANTHA, coccinea lalandi W. Asia **Firethorn**
 Thorny. L. Dark green. Fl. White. Fr. Shiny bright orange from Sept. till Dec. V

potgrown	
12 to 18 in.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00

—**kasan**

Fr. Bright orange. Heavier fruiting and hardier.

potgrown	
6 to 8 in.	1.00
8 to 10 in.	1.50
10 to 12 in.	2.00

RUBUS, henryi VI **Asia** **Chinese Blackberry**

L. Leathery underside. White hairy. Rosaceae
 Fl. Pink to purple. Fr. Black. Stems with prickles, creeps and twines.

potgrown	1.00
2 yr.	2.00

SANTOLINA, chamaecyparissus Eur. **Lavendercotton**
Compositae

Almost treated as a perennial, but evergreen branches with green leaves. Persistent all winter. Very low and bushy. Herb with good smell. Fl. Yellow. Small sunflower heads.

viridis with green leaves	
tomentosa with gray yeaves	
young plants	1.00

SARCOCCA Asia **X-III**

hookeriana humilis Buxaceae
 L. Leathery. Laurellike. Fl. White.

Fr. Purplish black.	1.00
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TEUCRIUM, chamaedrys Eur. **Germander**

L. Small. Fl. Pink. VII-IX Labiatae
 Low spreading for edges.

young plants	.25
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VINCA, minor	Eur.	Periwinkle
Groundmyrtle		
Spreading by runners above ground.		Apocynaceae
L. Shiny. Fl. Blue	IV-V	
—minor alba		White Periwinkle
—minor atropurpurea		Purple Periwinkle
young plants		.15
2 yr.		.25
—minor bowles var.		Bowles Periwinkle
young plants		.30
—minor aurea-variegata		
Golden edges.		
young plants		.30
YUCCA, filamentosa	Am.	Adams Needle
	VII	Liliaceae
L. Swordlike. Blueish-green. Fl. Large lilylike on tall stem.		
plant		.50
clump		1.00



VIEW OF NURSERY

ERICACEOUS EVERGREENS

These shrubs are all members of the Heather family, and they demand an acid soil, rich in humus. The type of humus should be such, that by rotting it retains the same acidity, of the leaves chiefly oaks and pine needles, also sawdust and peatmoss. The latter is the best for a weedfree topsoil. Sour soil alone is not the answer, but sour humus will help to let all those fine hairroots penetrate the earth, which would be too hard without the humus addition.

One of the best mulches are the coffee ground, which every american household has as a waste. It looks like peatmoss, spreads evenly, smells good, and has the right amount of acidity for any Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel. Years of experience and testing led me to that conclusion, especially as everybody has the coffee-grounds to dispose of. What more can we ask of a byproduct, which smells good outside of the house, before we even taste it inside.

Abbreviations:

L.-leaves, Fl.-Flowers, Fr.-Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am.-America.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS , <i>uva ursi</i>		Bearberry, Kinnikinnik
	Eur., Am., As.	Ericaceae
L. Glossy green. Fl. Pink. Fr. Red berry.		
potgrown	IV-VII	.75
		1.00
EPIGAEA , <i>repens</i>	Am.	Trailing Arbutus
Creeping under shade.	II-IV	
Fl. White to pink. Fragrant.		
pots		1.00
Hard to get established.		
GAYLUSSACIA , <i>brachycera</i>	Am.	Evergreen Huckleberry
L. Thicker than Bearberry	V	Box Huckleberry
Fl. In racemes. Pinkish with red. Bell-shaped. Fr. Blueish-black-berry.		
4 to 6 in.		1.50
Hard to get established.		
KALMIA , <i>latifolia</i>	N. Am.	Mountain Laurel Kalmia
L. Dark. Fl. Pink.	V-VI	Ericaceae
From Northern Seed.		
12 to 15 in.		4.50
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		8.00
LEIOPHYLLUM , <i>virifolium prostratum</i>		Allegheny Sandmyrtle
L. Small, round.	m. V	
Fl. Clusters of white.		
6 to 8 in.		2.00
LEUCOTHOE , <i>catesbaei</i>	N. Am. V	Drooping Leucothoe
L. Glossy green. In winter Dark purple. Likes shade.		Doghobble
Fl. Drooping along stem.		Ericaceae
12 to 15 in.		4.00
15 to 18 in.		5.00

LEUCOTHOE, axillaris, 3'-4'	Am.	Coast Leucothoe
Similar to catesbaei being more compact in habit and more desirable where the space is limited.		
12 to 15 in., B&B		2.40
15 to 18 in., B&B		3.00
RHODODENDRON, carolinianum		Carolina Rhododendron
L. Rusty green. Fl. Pink	N. Am.	Ericaceae
	V-VI	
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		7.50
—carolinianum album	V-VI	White Carolina Rhododendron
15 to 18 in.		2.50
18 to 24 in.		2.50
—catawbiense	N. Am.	Catawba Rhododendron
L. Glossy green. Fl. Violet.		
15 to 18 in.	V-VI	6.00
18 to 24 in.		2.50
—Catawbiense compactum	V-VI	Compact Catawbiense Rhod.
—laetevirens	VI-VII	Wilson Rhododendron
L. Rusty green, narrow.		
Fl. Deep pink, small.		
9 to 12 in.		5.00
—maximum	N. Am. ..	Rosebay Rhododendron
L. Long, large. Fl. White to pink.	From Northern	Seed.
15 to 18 in.	VII	4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
24 to 30 in.		7.00
—micranthum	V N. Asia	Manchurian Rhod.
L. Small. Rusty. F. White, small.	Indense umbels, many.	
18 to 24 in.		7.50
RHODODENDRON, Hybrid seedlings		
Of own breeding with only hardy parentage, in red, light purple and white colors.		
12 to 18 in.		6.00
HYBRID RHODODENDRON — Named Varieties		
—album elegans	V-VI	
Pale lavender to white.		
18 to 24 in.		11.00
2 to 2½ ft.		14.00
—boule de Neige		
Large pure white. Low, spreading.		
12 to 15 in.		7.50
15 to 18 in.		10.00
—caractacus		
Dark crimson red.		
15 to 18 in.		9.00
18 to 24 in.		11.00

—catawbiense album

Pure white, buds shaded pink.

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

Cunningham's White

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—Dr. Dresselhuys

One of the best reds.

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—Edward S. Rand

A good red.

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—F. D. Godman

Dark red.

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—Ignatius Sargent

Light clear red.

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—Mrs. C. S. Sargent

Deep pink.

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

—Roseum elegans

Pink shaded lilac, changing to pink when open.

15 to 18 in.

9.00

18 to 24 in.

11.00

2 to 2½'

14.00

PIERIS, floribunda

N. Am.

Mountain Andromeda

L. Leathery. Fl. White in beautiful long racemes.

Ericaceae

12 to 15 in.

III-IV

5.00

15 to 18 in.

6.00

18 to 24 in.

8.00

—japonica

Japanese

Mountain Andromeda

L. Glossy, turning reddish in winter. Fl. In drooping racemes.

Large white.

III-V

VACCINIUM, vitis idaea majus

V

Eur.

Foxberry, Cowberry

Mountain Cranberry

var. Black Forest

Lingon Berry

var. Hannover

Resembling the bearberry, but creeping underground by suckering.

L. Shiny, turning purplish in winter. Fl. Pink bells in May. Fr.

Large edible berry.

4 to 6 in.

1.00

HARDY SCOTCH HEATHERS AND HEATH

in selected, resistant strains

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

CALLUNA, vulgaris	Eur.	Heather
L. Small, needlelike. Fl. Purplepink.		Ericaceae
var. Black Forest	VIII	
var. Nassau		
var. Swabia		
var. Westphalia		

—v alba dumosa	VIII	White Heather
Dense erect growth. The best white.		

—v hypnoides	VIII
Low, mossy growth. Fl. Pink.	

—v alporti	VIII	Red Heather
Dense, erect growth. Fl. Red.		

Since most heathers up till now were varieties coming from the western countries of Europe with a definite moist, maritime climate, we lost too many plants during the dry summers and cold winters. For years I collected from the interior and the high mountains of Europe, breeding and selecting here further for our rigorous climate. In order to identify those strains I named them with geographical names of their origin.

ERICA, carnea	Eur.	Spring Heath
Fl. Pink little bells.	III-IV	

—carnea vivelli	III-IV	Purple Heath
L. Purple. Fl. Purple		

—tetralix	Eur.	Cross leaved Heath
L. Grayish green.	VII-VIII	
Fl. Pink. Demands moist, boggy soil.		

—vagans	Eur.	Cornish Heath
L. Light green.	VII-IX	
Fl. Pink.		

—vagans alba	VII-IX	White Cornish Heath
L. Light green. Fl. White.		

All Heather and Heath.

Young 2 yr. plants	
6 to 10 in.	1.00
4 to 6 in.	.50
10 to 12 in.	1.50

Other varieties are available, but not as hardy here as the above.

Please order in advance, so they can be potted.

All Heathers and Heaths are evergreens, low, procumbent or bushy shrubs not higher than 18 inches, flowering in erect spikes on the growth of the same season, except the carnea, Spring Heath, which has the buds formed the previous Fall. They demand an acid soil, rich in humus, with good drainage, but enough moisture in summer, not to allow withering, therefore a northern, shaded or underplanting location with partial sunlight. A mulch every Fall with pine needles or oak leaves, boughs for keeping the sun off, will prevent any burning of the leaves during late Winter.

For years only the hardiest types are used in propagation resulting in more resistant strains, fewer in number than a complete list would show, but better in resistance.



IN SUMMER KEEP COOL, TERRACE WITH POOL.

ERICACEAE OR HEATHER FAMILY FOR ACID, SOUR SOIL

Azelea, or correctly Rhododendron and their relatives.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

AZALEA, arborescens 10'	Am.	Sweet Azelea
Pink and white flowers, Fl. V-VI		Ericaceae
Spicy fragrance. Red autumn foliage.		
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		6.00
—calendulacea 12'	Am.	Flame Azelea
	Fl. VI	
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		5.50
—gandavensis 12'	Hybrid	Ghent Azalea
Hybrid Azalea with shades of yellow to orange and pink, also coppery.	Fl. V	
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		5.50
—japonica 6'	Asia	Japanese Azalea
Fl. Orangered to brick red, also yellow. Very hardy.		
	Fl. IV-V	
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		5.50
—mollis 5'	Asia	Chinese Azalea
Fl. Golden yellow.	IV-V	
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		5.50
—obtusa amoena 3 to 4'	Asia	Amoena Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn rich purple with frost. Fl. Dark purple. Double hose in hose.		
	Fl. IV-V	
12 to 15'		5.00
—obtusa arnoldiana 3 to 4'	Asia	Arnolds Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn purple with frost. Fl. Dark purple.		
	IV-V	
12 to 15 in.		5.00
—obtusa japonica 2 to 3'	Asia	Kurume Azalea
Almost evergreen. Leaves turn purple. Very dwarf and bushy.		
Low.	IV	
Fl. Dark magenta.	Fl. IV	
6 to 8 in.		1.00
8 to 10 in.		2.00

— obtusa japonica	Hinodegiri Fl. V	Hinodegiri Azalea
Fl. Dark red.		Kurume
12 to 15 in.		5.00
— j. Hinomayo	Fl. V	Hinomayo Azalea
Fl. Soft pink.		Kurume
12 to 15 in.		5.00
— obtusa kaempferi 5'	Asia	Torch Azalea
Bright orange flowers.	Fl. V-VI	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— obtusa kaempferi othello	Fl. V-VI	
Bright brick red.		
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— obtusa kaempferi carmen	Fl. V-VI	
Rose-pink.		
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— rosea 6 to 8'	Am.	Pinxterbloom
Light pink to rosyred.	Fl. V	
Very hardy. Fragrant before leaves.		
12 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		7.00
— rosmarinifolia 6'	Asia	Snow Azalea
(ledifolia alba)	Fl. V	
Fl. Large white. Fragrant.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— schlippenbachi 6 to 10'	Asia	Royal Azalea
Light pink, rosy.	Fl. IV-V	
Large flowers. The largest in the early Azalea species.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— vaseyi 6 to 10'	Am.	Pinkshell Azalea
Bright pink, before the leaves and conspicuous.		
15 to 18	Fl. IV-V	5.00
— viscosa 8 to 10'	Am.	Swamp Azalea
Fl. White.		
Fragrant, spicy.	VI-VII	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
— vuykiana Hybrids 3'	Fl. V	Dutch Hybrids
Johann Seb. Bach. Purple, violet.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— Franz Schubert		
Light pink.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
— Wilhelmina Vuyk		
Ivory white.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00

— <i>yedoensis poukhanensis</i> 3'	Asia	Korean Azalea
Magenta pink.		
Very early.	Fl. IV-V	
15 to 18 in.		5.00
CLETHRA , <i>alnifolia</i> 5 to 7'	Am.	Sweet Pepperbush
Fragrant, white spikes of flowers.		
Good for wet places.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		1.50
— <i>alnifolia rosea</i> 5 to 7'	Am.	Pink Sweet Pepperbush
Fragrant pink spikes.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		2.50
— <i>barbinervis</i> 15'	Asia	Tree Clethra
Larger than the former. Bark reddish. Peeling.		
Large spikes of flowers.	Fl. VII-IX	
2 to 3'		5.00
ENKIANTHUS , <i>campanulatus</i> 15'		Redvein Enkianthus
	Fl. V Asia	
Clusters of creamcolored, bellshaped flowers with red veins. Red foliage in Fall.		
2 to 3'		5.00
LYONIA , <i>mariana</i> 6'	Am.	Staggerbush
Like a blueberry.	Fl. V-VI	
White bells but, Fr. A dry capsule. Fl. In axillary clusters.		
2 to 3'		3.00
OXYDENDRON , <i>arboreum</i> 12 to 30'		Sourwood
Masses of drooping white racemes.		Sorreltree
	Am.	
L. Glossy turning to rich purple and red in Fall. Rather a small tree. See under that list.		
VACCINIUM , <i>corymbosum</i> 6 to 12'		Highbush Blueberry
	Fl. V Am.	
Masses of bell-shaped white flowers and good-tasting fruit: Blueberry. Branches often bright red in Winter.		
2 to 3'		3.50
3 to 4'		5.00
Also in many cultivated hybrids for larger fruit.		
XOLISMA , <i>ligustrina</i> 6 to 10'	Am.	Male berry
	Fl. V-VII	He-Huckleberry
Like a blueberry, but fruit, a dry capsule. Fl. In terminal panicles. Bellshaped. White.		
2 to 3'		3.00
ZENOBIA , <i>pulverulenta</i> 6,	Am.	Zenobia
Arching branches with blueish leaves. Fl. White. Large in clusters. White bells.	Fl. V-VI	
2 to 3'		5.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

All evergreens are effective in our planting, should we choose large ones for screening, shade and windbreaks or medium ones for background specimens, sentinels and also for windbreaks. But no foundation planting is complete without dwarf and low-growing and low-staying types of various greens, blueish greens and textures, which will give broadleaf evergreens and flowering shrubs the real setting and contrast.

Some large and very large specimens are in the nursery, but not listed. They can be selected according special wishes.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

ABIES, concolor 50 to 70'	Am.	Silver Fir
Beautiful silvery blue needles.		Pinaceae
Very hardy. Does not get spruce galls. Resistant to adverse conditions.		
2 to 3'		8.00
and larger specimens.		
—delavayi 50'	Asia	Delavays Chinese Pine
Underside blue. Upperside green.		
2 to 3'		9.00
—nordmanniana 70'	Eur., Crimea	Nordmanns Fir
Slow growing. Very dark green needles. Stately and dense.		
2 to 3'		8.00
3 to 4'		12.00
and larger specimens.		
—veitchi 70'	Asia	Veitch's Japanese Fir
Underside silvery bluestreaked. Upperside green. Very good grower.		
2 to 3'		8.00
and larger specimens.		
CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa filicoides 12'	Asia	Fernleaved Hinoki Cypress
Slow-growing with crowded and short branchlets.		Cupressaceae
8 to 10 in.		4.00
10 to 15 in.		6.00
—obtusa gracilis nana 10'	Asia	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
Compact and dark green.		
15 to 18 in.		8.00
18 to 24 in.		10.00

— <i>pisifera aurea</i> 30'		Golden Sawara Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.		3.00
2 to 2½'		3.35
— <i>pisifera filifera</i> 15'		Thread Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.		4.00
2 to 2½'		6.00
— <i>pisifera filifera aurea</i> 10'		Golden Thread Falsecypress
15 to 18 in. spread		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
— <i>pisifera plumosa</i> 30'		Plume Falsecypress
18 to 24 in.		3.35
2 to 2½'		5.00
2½' to 3'		6.50
JUNIPERUS, chinensis pfitzeriana 6'		Pfitzer Juniper
	Asia	Cupressaceae
15 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		6.25
2 to 2½'		8.00
2½' to 3'		10.50
— <i>chinesis pfitzeriana glauca hetzii</i> 6'		Hetz Juniper
Blue. Fast growing type of Pfitzer.		
15 to 18 in.		5.00
18 to 24 in.		6.25
— <i>communis suecica</i> 25'	Eur.	Swedish Juniper
Takes the place of the Irish Juniper. Is more resistant to heat and snow. Loose column.		
4 to 5'		12.00
— <i>horizontalis</i> 1'	Am.	Creeping Juniper
18 to 24 in.		7.00
— <i>horizontalis plumosa</i> 3'	Am.	Andorra Juniper
Suitable for ground covering. Purple winter color.		
15 to 18 in.		4.25
18 to 24 in.		5.50
2 to 2½'		6.25
2½' to 3'		8.50
— <i>horizontalis douglasi</i> 1'	Am.	Waukegan Juniper
Blue. Creeping. Purpleblue in winter.		
15 to 18 in.		4.50
18 to 24 in.		5.50
— <i>rigida</i> 30'	Asia	Needle Juniper
Loose growth with spreading column. Later the branches droop loosely.		
4 to 5'		12.00

— <i>sabina tamariscifolia</i> 3'	Eur.	Tamarix Savin Juniper
Blueish green. Young growth in needles. Very desirable		
12 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
— <i>sabina</i> 4'	Eur.	Savin Juniper
Dark green. Upright spreading.		
15 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
2 to 2½'		6.00
— <i>squamata meyeri</i> 6'	Asia	Meyer Juniper
18 to 24 in.		5.00
3 to 4'		9.00
— <i>virginiana</i> 30'	Am.	Redcedar
3 to 4'		5.25
4 to 5'		7.50
— <i>virginiana pyramidaliformis hilli</i> 30'		Hill's Juniper
Upright. Purple winter color.		
2 to 3'		7.50
3 to 4'		7.50
PICEA, <i>canadensis</i> 75'	Am.	White Spruce
		Pinaceae
2 to 3'		5.50
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		10.00
— <i>omorika</i> 50'	Eur.	Serbian Omorika Spruce
Narrow growing tree with chandelier type, downward arching branches. Underside of needles green. Upperside with 2 prominent white bands.		
12 to 18 in.		8.00
and larger specimens.		
— <i>orientalis</i> 75'	Asia	Oriental Spruce
Small narrow needles than other Spruces.		
12 to 18 in.		8.00
and larger specimens.		
— <i>excelsa</i> 75'	Eur.	Norway Spruce
3 to 4'		7.00
4 to 5'		9.50
5 to 6'		11.00
6 to 7'		14.00
8 to 10'		25.00
— <i>excelsa elegans</i> 15'	Eur.	Compact Norway Spruce
Compact. Low, dense pyramid. Slow growing.		
10 to 12 in.		4.00

PINUS, bungeana 60'	Asia	Chinese Lacebark Pine Pinaceae
Bark peels. Like on birches. Showing white and green patches. 5 to 6' and larger specimens.		18.00
—cembra 70'	Eur.	Swiss Stone Pine Pinaceae
5 Needle Pine. Compact growth. Silvery green. Slow grower. 2'		8.00
—montana mughus	Eur.	Mugho Pine
12 to 15 in. spread		4.00
15 to 18 in. spread		5.50
18 to 24 in. spread		7.50
—peuce 20'	Eur.	Balkan Pine
5 Needle Pine. Very bushy. Compact growth. lower limbs. Very slow. Resistant to blister rust. 2'		Retaining the 8.00
—resinosa 50'	Am.	Red Pine
2 to 3'		5.00
3 to 4'		7.50
5 to 6'		15.00
—strobis 75'	Am.	White Pine
2 to 3'		4.50
3 to 4'		6.00
5 to 6'		10.50
6 to 7'		13.50
8 to 10'		22.00
—sylvestris 50'	Eur.	Scotch Pine
Bluish green needles. Orange colored bark on older trees. 18 to 24 in. 2 to 3'		4.50 5.50
PSEUDOTSUGA, douglasi 70'	Am.	Douglas Fir Pinaceae
2 to 3'		6.00
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		10.00
SCIADOPITYS, verticillata 60'	Asia	Umbrella Pine Taxodiaceae
Japanese evergreen tree. 15 to 18 in.		6.00
TAXUS, canadensis 4'	Am.	Canadian Yew Taxaceae
Light green. Will do well in shade. 15 to 18 in. spread 18 to 24 in. spread		3.50 5.00

—cuspidata 10'	Asia	Spreading Yew
Japanese Spreading Yew.		
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		8.50
2 to 2½'		12.00
2½ to 3'		15.00
—cuspidata capitata 25'		Upright Yew
18 to 24 in.		7.50
2 to 2½'		9.50
2½ to 3'		12.50
3 to 3½'		18.00
—cuspidata nana 6'		Dwarf Yew
9 to 12 in.		4.00
12 to 15 in.		6.00
15 to 18 in.		7.50
—media 12'		Hybrid Yew
15 to 18 in.		5.50
18 to 24 in.		8.50
2 to 2½'		11.00
2½ to 3'		14.00
—media hatfielda 20'		Hatfield Yew
Broad, upright.		
12 to 15 in.		5.00
15 to 18 in.		6.00
18 to 24 in.		8.50
2 to 2½ in.		12.00
—media pyramidalis		Pyramid Yew
Broad, compact, pyramid. Dark green.		
2 to 2½'		6.50
3'		7.50
—stricta		Narrowbush Yew
Upright growing branches and narrow. Needles shorter than on former.		
2 to 2½'		6.50
3'		7.50
—cuspidata intermedia 8'		Compact Japanese Yew
Spreading, compact type.		
2 to 2½'		10.00
—media hicksi 20'		Hick's Yew
Dark green. Upright.		
15 to 18 in.		5.50
18 to 24 in.		7.50
2 to 2½'		9.50
2½ to 3'		12.00
—media nigra 20'		
15 to 18 in.		6.00

THUJA, occidentalis boothi 4'	Am.	Booth Globe Arborvitae	
18 to 24 in.		Cupressaceae	5.00
—occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis	Douglas	Pyramidal Arborvitae	
Informal growth, Twisted twigs. 20'			4.50
2 to 3'			
—occidentalis ellwangeriana aurea 4'		Rheingold Arborvitae	
Dwarf. Golden.			
—occidentalis nigra 40'		Wintergreen American Arborvitae	
Broad, Upright, Best variety for hedges.			
18 to 24 in.			3.50
2 to 3'			4.50
3 to 4'			6.00
4 to 5'			8.50
—occidentalis pyramidalis 20'		American Pyramidal Arborvitae	
Narrow, Upright growing.			
2 to 3'			4.50
3 to 4'			6.00
4 to 5'			10.00
—occidentalis wareana 15'		Ware or Siberian Arborvitae	
Slow growing, and broad.			
18 to 24 in.			4.00
2 to 3'			5.50
3 to 4'			7.00
—occidentalis woodwardi 6'		Woodward Globe Arborvitae	
15 to 18 in.			3.00
18 to 24 in.			5.00
2 to 2½'			6.00
2½' to 3'			7.50
TSUGA, canadensis 75'	Am.	Canadian Hemlock	
		Pinaceae	
2 to 3'			7.50
3 to 3½'			10.00
4 to 5'			15.00
3½' to 4'			12.00
5 to 6'			18.00
—canadensis compacta 30'			
Compact, Slow and dense growing pyramidal tree.			
8 to 10 in. grafts			3.00
—diversifolia 30'	Asia	Japanese Hemlock	
Slower and lower growing hemlock with blueish needles.			
2 to 3'			8.00
6 to 8'			15.00

—caroliniana compacta 12 to 15' Am. Compact Carolina Hemlock
 Compact, broad brush without leader.
 8 to 10 in. 3.00

—caroliniana 50'	Am.	Carolina Hemlock
2 to 3'		7.50
3 to 4'		12.00
4 to 5'		15.00
5 to 6'		18.00
6 to 8'		20.00



OMORIKA SPRUCE

DWARF CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

ABIES, fraseri horizontalis	Am.	Spreading Fraser Fir
Sidewise spreading and growing	Balsam Fir from the Great Smoky Mountains.	
10 to 12 in.		6.00
CHAMAECYPARIS, pisifera,	Dwarf blue	Cypress
	Asia	
Thick. Blue. Feathery and very low.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
— pisifera filifera nana		
Threadlike branchlets.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
— pisifera plumosa aurea nana		
Small, golden ball of plant.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
— pisifera plumosa compressa		
Compact, low ball of feathery green.		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
— pisifera plumosa nana		
Dwarf, low globose bush.		
8 to 10 in.		4.00
JUNIPERUS, virginiana reptans	Am.	Juniper
Bright green needles. Spreading .		
6 to 8 in.		3.00
— virginiana horizontalis	Am.	
Sidewise growing. Brownish green. Male plant with many yellow pollen flowers.		
6 to 8 in. grafts		4.00
— horizontalis	Am.	Creeping Juniper
Green needles.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
— horizontalis glauca	Am.	Bar Harbor Juniper
Blue needles.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
— horizontalis douglasii	Am.	Waukegan Juniper
Trailing with steel blue needles. Turning pale purple with frost.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00
— horizontalis plumosa		Andorra Juniper
(depressa plumosa)		
All needles, spiny, blue, turning dark purple with frost.		
10 to 12 in. runner		4.00

PICEA, excelsa maxwelli	Eur.	Norway Spruce
Compact, Dark green, broad clump. 8 to 10 in.		Maxwells' 5.00
—excelsa nidiformis		Birdsnest Spruce
Low, flat, spreading, nestlike growth. 8 to 10 in.		5.00
—excelsa procumbens		
Prostrate form, Yellowgreen needles. 8 to 10 in.		5.00
—excelsa pumila		
Depressed, globose form. Dark green needles. 8 to 10 in.		5.00
PINUS, montana mughus	Eur.	Mugho Mountain Pine
Low, compact Alpine pine. 12 to 15 in. spread		3.00
—sylvestris nana	Eur.	Dwarf Scotch Pine
Low, dense brush. Blueish needles. Orange bark. 10 to 12 in.		5.00
THUYA, occidentalis	Am.	Arborvitae
—boothii	4	Booths Globe
Bushy, globose form. 12 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in.		4.00 5.00
—ellwangeriana Rheingold 4'		Rheingold
Golden, small globose form. Very dwarf. 8 to 10 in. 18 to 24 in.		3.00 5.00
—occidentalis ericoides 5'	Am.	Heath Arborvitae
Feathery. Slow and low growing bush. Brownish in winter. 8 to 10 in.		4.00
—occidentalis ericoides nana 2'	Am.	Dwarf Heath Arborvitae
Feathery. Dwarf and low bush. 8 to 10 in.		4.00
—globosa 3'		Tom Thumb
Round, compact globeform. 12 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in.		4.00 5.00
—pumila 3'		Little Gem
Small globose form. 10 to 12 in. 12 to 18 in.		4.00 6.00
—woodwardi 3'		Woodwards Globe
12 to 18 in.		3.00

COMPACT CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa filicoides 12'	
8 to 10 in.	4.00
CHAMAECYPARIS, obtusa gracilis nana 10' Asia	Dwarf Hinoki Cypress
Compact and dark green.	
15 to 18 in.	8.00
18 to 24 in.	10.00
PICEA, excelsa elegans 15' Eur.	
Compact, low dense pyramid. Slow growing.	
10 to 12 in.	4.00
PICEA, glauca conica 8' Am.	Dwarf Alberta Spruce
Very narrow, compact column. Slow growing.	
8 to 10 in.	3.50
12 to 15 in.	4.50
15 to 18 in.	6.00
TAXUS, media varieties	Yew
See under Taxus.	
TSUGA, Car. Compacta 12 to 15'	Compact Carolina Hemlock
8 to 10 in. grafts	3.00



WEeping OR DOWNWARD GROWING TREES

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

PICEA, excelsa inversa	Eur.	Weeping Norway Spruce
Strong downward growth. Resistant to ice and snow breakage.		
Slow growing.		
10 to 12 in.		5.00
PICEA, pungens glauca Kosteriana		Weeping Blue Spruce
(glauca pendula)		
Strong downward growth. Beautiful blue.		
10 to 12 in.		5.00
PINUS, strobus inversa	Am.	Weeping White Pine
Strong downward growth. Resistant to snow and ice damage.		
Very graceful.		
10 to 12 in.		5.00
12 to 18 in.		7.00
TSUGA, canadensis pendula	Am.	Sargents Weeping Hemlock
(Sargentiana)		
Graceful, downward growing Hemlock.		
10 to 12 in.		7.50
15 to 18 in.		9.00

DECIDUOUS WEeping TREES

FAGUS, sylvatica pendula 40'	Eur.	Weeping Beech
Weeping and downward growing. Growing to a tall tree with spreading lower branches, grafted low.		
2 to 3'		8.00
MALUS, pumila Elise Rathke	Eur.	Weeping Edible Apple
Grafted high on stems 4 to 6'		
See under Trees.		
MALUS, Direktor Th. Echtermeyer		Purple Weeping Crabapple
(Niedzwetzkyana X Exzellenz Thiel) (prunifolia pendula X floribunda)		
Hybrid of the Spaeth Nurseries in Berlin.		
Beautiful purple stems. Purple leaves and flowers.		
Fr. Golden red with darker cheeks.		
	Eur.	
See under Trees.		
SALIX, alba vitellina pendula	Eur.	Golden Weeping Willow
Grows tall.		
See under Trees.		
—caprea pendula	Eur.	Weeping Goat Willow
Weeping, downward growing, spreading, trailing with beautiful catkins in spring.		
	Fl. III	
Grafted low trailing		5.00
Grafted high 3 to 4'		8.00

SORBUS, aucuparia pendula Eur. **Weeping Mountain Ash**
Downward growing Mountain Ash. Good fall color and orange
berries.

Grafted high 4 to 6'

8.00



WEeping WHITE PINE

DECIDUOUS CONIFEROUS TREES

Since these members of the mostly "evergreens" called family are dropping their leaves, they are listed here separately to avoid confusion.

Abbreviations:

Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

LARIX, decidua 60'	Eur.	European Larch
50 to 60 ft. L. Golden yellow in fall.		Pinaceae
Very handsome in spring with the new, light green leaves.		
5 to 6'		8.00
—leptolepis 50'	Asia	Japanese Larch
50 to 60 ft.		
5 to 6'		8.00

METASEQUOIA, glyptostroboides		Dawn Redwood
80' Asia		Taxodiaceae
Similar to the swamp cypress of the southern borders of rivers, but related to Bigtrees and redwoods of California. This tree is a survivor from the time before the ice age, having persisted in Central China up till our time. It was found in 1945, and has proven extremely good and hardy for us, growing relatively fast into an upright, graceful tree.		
2 to 3'		7.00
3 to 4'		8.00
4 to 5'		10.00

TAXODIUM, distichum 50'	Am.	Bald or Swamp Cypress
2 to 3'		5.00
Growing along streams and in water. It will also do well on up-land soil, in less exposed places. Graceful and interesting.		
		Taxodiaceae

MAIDENHAIR TREE

Ginkgoaceae

GINKGO, biloba 60'	Asia	Ginkgo
Famous for its leaves like the Maidenhair fern. Rather related closer to the ferns than to any other family. A remnant of times before the Ice age, only found cultivated in temple grounds in Japan. The female tree has white plumlike berries which when rotting smell offensively. The male tree is to be preferred.		
4 to 5'		6.00
5 to 6'		8.00

TREES FOR SHADE AND FLOWERS

Trees for **Shade** can be combined with trees for **Flowering**. One expense can cover two demands.

Often the berrybearing and best fall coloring trees can be selected instead of the all too common varieties, and for the same price.

Only the best reliable types are listed for our northern climate. What grows in tough places will always grow in more favorable places better and will flower more and better. Plant the right plant in the right place.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

ACER, palmatum atropureum 20'		Bloodleaf Maple
	Asia	Aceraceae
18 to 24 in.		7.50
2 to 3'		12.00
3 to 3½'		15.00
—platanoides 75'	Eur.	Norway Maple
Good street tree.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		14.00
12 to 14'		18.00
Larger sizes—high branched.		
—platanoides columnare 75'		Column Maple
Fastigate form of Norway Maple.		
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
—platanoides schwedleri Faassens Black Maple 50'		
Similar to Crimson King.		Purple-red Maple
4 to 5'		5.00
7 to 8'		9.00
—pseudoplatanus 75'	Eur.	Sycamore Maple
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
—pseudoplatanus spaethi 75'		Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple
	Eur.	
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00

— <i>rubrum</i> 75'	Am.	Red Maple
Brilliant autumn foliage. Native to New England.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
— <i>rubrum</i> <i>Schlesingeri</i> 75'	Am.	Schlesingers Red Maple
Grafted plants of the best fall coloring type.		
4 to 5'		5.00
— <i>saccharum</i> 75'	Am.	Sugar or Rock Maple
Brilliant orange foliage in fall.		
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		14.00
12 to 14'		20.00
— <i>saccharum monumentale</i> 75'		Columnar Sugar Maple
Fastigate form of Sugar Maple.		
6 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
— <i>saccharinum</i> 75'	Am.	Silver Maple
6 to 8'		7.00
<i>AESCULUS, carnea briotii</i>	Eur. Fl. V	Red Horse-chestnut Hippocastanaceae
2 to 3'		9.00
— <i>hippocastanum</i> 75'	Fl. V Eur.	White Horse-chestnut
6'		9.00
<i>AILANTHUS, altissima</i> 75'	Asia	Tree of Heaven
(glandulosa)		
Excellent tree for city conditions.		Simarubaceae
Large leaves — tropical in appearance.		
6 to 8'		7.50
<i>ALNUS, glutinosa</i> 75'	Eur.	European Alder
Tree for wet and swampy locations.		
Fl. catkins from X-IV		
Will survive stagnant water as it grows its own nitrogen-collecting bacteria. Seedcones persistent hanging for 3 years.		
2 to 3'		4.00
3 to 4'		6.00
6 to 8'		7.00
8 to 10'		10.00
		Bignoniaceae
<i>AMELANCHIER, laevis</i> 35'	Am.	Shadbush
	Fl. IV	Rosaceae
3 to 4'		4.50

BETULA, papyrifera 50'	Am.	Canoe Birch
		Betulaceae
The most resistant birch against the miner moth, which skeletonizes the foliage.		
3 to 3'		4.00
4 to 5'		5.00
5 to 6'		6.00
CARPINUS, betulus 60'	Eur.	European Hornbeam
		Betulaceae
Very tough. Good for large hedges.		
4 to 6'		5.00
6 to 8'		7.00
—betulus fastigiata 40'		Pyramidal Hornbeam
3 to 4'		7.50
CATALPA, speciosa 75'	Fl VII Am.	Western Catalpa
		Bignoniaceae
6 to 8'		6.00
10 to 12'		8.00
12 to 14'		10.00
CERCIDOPHYLLUM, japonica 40'		Katsura Tree
		Cercidophyllaceae
One of our finest ornamental trees. Upright habit of growth and fine foliage make it ideal for a small home planting. Its red-brown branches are interesting for winter effect.		
8 to 10'		10.00
10 to 12'		12.00
CERCIS, canadensis 15 to 20'	Am.	American Redbud
Fl. Purple-pink.	Fl. IV	Leguminosae
2 to 3'		5.00
3 to 4'		6.00
6 to 8'		9.00
CHIONANTHUS, virginica 25'	Am.	White Fringetree
	Fl. VI	Oleaceae
3 to 4'		5.00
4 to 5'		7.50
CELTIS, occidentalis 50'	Am.	Hackberry
Growth like Elm tree. Takes the place of Elms.		Ulmaceae
Fr. Red berries.		
CLADRASTIS, lutea 50'	Fl. VI Am.	Yellowwood
Fl. White.		Leguminosae
4 to 5'		7.00
5 to 6'		9.50
6 to 8'		12.00

CORNUS, florida 25'	Fl. V	Am.	White Flowering Dogwood	
				Cornaceae
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				8.00
5 to 6'				10.00
6 to 7'				14.00
—florida rubra 20'		Am.	Pink Flowering Dogwood	
2 to 3'				6.50
3 to 4'				9.00
4 to 5'				12.50
5 to 6'				18.00
—kousa chinensis 20'	Fl. VI	Asia	Chinese Dogwood	
3 to 4'				6.00
4 to 5'				8.00
5 to 6'				10.00
CORYLUS, columna 30'		Eur.	Hazelnuttree	
				Betulaceae
Upright columnar growth. Resistant to dry conditions. Good on stony and rocky soil. Fl. catkins from X-IV.				
2 to 3'				4.00
3 to 4'				5.00
4 to 6'				7.00
6 to 8'				9.00
8 to 10'				12.00
and taller specimens.				
CRATAEGUS, oxyacantha pauli 20'			Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn	
		Eur.		Rosaceae
5 to 6'				7.00
6 to 7'				10.00
—oxyacantha rosea-plena 20'			Double Pink English Hawthorn	
5 to 6'				7.00
6 to 7'				10.00
—monogyna 20'		Eur.	Singleseed Hawthorn	
Similar to the English Hawthorn, Fl. White.				
2 to 3'				
FAGUS, americana 80'		Am.	American Beech	
				Fagaceae
3 to 4'				6.00
5 to 6'				10.00
6 to 8'				15.00
—sylvatica riversi 75'		Eur.	River's Purple Beech	
3 to 4'				10.00
4 to 5'				13.50
5 to 6'				18.00
6 to 7'				22.00
7 to 8'				27.00

FRAXINUS, ornus 20 to 30'	Eur.	Flowering Ash
	Fl. V-VI	Manna Ash
Small tree with leaves like the Ash. Fl. Small panicles. White, fragrant. For warm protected locations.		
2'		4.00
3'		6.00
4'		8.00
GLEDITSIA, triacanthos inermis Moraine	The "Moraine" Locust	
	Leguminosae	
	60' Am. Plant Patent No. 836	
An improved Honeylocust with a round head when young, but tall and vase-shaped when older.		
GYMNOCLADUS, dioica 40'	Am.	Kentucky Coffeetree
L. Large compound. Fl. Greenish.		Leguminosae
2 to 3'		3.00
4 to 6'		5.00
HALESIA, monticola 40'	Fl. V Am.	Silverbelltree
		Styraceae
Beautiful bellshaped flowers, hanging in profusion along the branches. Compact, columnar growth.		
2 to 3'		3.00
—var vestita 40'	Fl. V	
Fl. Pink striped. Grafted plants.		
2 to 3'		5.00
KOELREUTERIA, paniculata 25'		Goldenrain Tree
	Fl. VII Asia	Sapindaceae
Long, showy, yellow panicles.		
5 to 6'		8.50
LABURNUM, vossi 20'	Eur.	Golden Chain
Long cluster of yellow wistaria-like blossoms.		Leguminosae
Late spring.	Fl. V-VI	
5 to 6'		8.00
6 to 7'		10.00
7 to 8'		15.00
LIQUIDAMBER, styraciflua 60' Am.		Sweetgum
		Hamamelidaceae
4 to 6'		6.00
6 to 8'		8.00
LIRIODENRON, tulipifera 80' Am.		Tuliptree
	V-VI	Magnoliaceae
Greenish- yellow bell-shaped flowers.		
4 to 6'		7.50
6 to 8'		9.00

MAACKIA, amurensis 40' VI	Asia	Maackia
White flowers in dense upright racemes.		Leguminosae
3'		5.00
MAGNOLIA, macrophylla 50'	Large Leaved	Cucumbertree
V-I Am.		Magnoliaceae
L. Large. Fl. Creamy white after leaves appear.		
6 to 8'		20.00
— salicifolia 30'	IV-V Asia	Willowleaf Magnolia
L. Lanceolate, narrow. Fl. White. Fragrant before leaves appear.		
Growth upright. Very rare.		
3 to 4'		10.00
4 to 5'		15.00
— soulangeana 20'	V Asia	Saucer Magnolia
		Magnoliaceae
Blossoms white inside and lavender-pink outside.		
2 to 3'		6.00
— soulangeana lennei 20'	V	
Leaves broader. Flowers rosy-purple outside.		
2 to 3'		7.50
— tripetala 40'	VI Am.	Umbrella Magnolia
3 to 4'		6.00
MALUS, almey 25'	Fl. V Hybrid	Almey Crab
		Rosaceae
Large red flowers with white stars in centers. Red fruit.		
5 to 6'		7.00
— astrosanguinea 20'	Fl. V Hybrid	Carmine Crab
A mass of single brilliant carmine flowers.		
4 to 5'		4.50
5 to 6'		7.00
— Dorothea 15'	Fl. V Hybrid	
Rose pink. Semi-double flowers 2 inches in diameter.		
5 to 6'		7.00
— floribunda 20'	Fl. V Asia	Flowering Crab
Bright pink and white flowers, with small yellow or red fruit.		
4 to 5'		4.50
5 to 6'		6.00
— halliana parkmani 15'	Asia	Parkman Crab
Bright pink semi-double flowers on drooping stems.		
4 to 5'		6.00
5 to 6'		12.00
— hupehensis 20'	Asia	Tea Crab
Rose-red buds and lovely pink to white blossoms along every stem.		
4 to 5'		4.50
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 7'		9.00

—lemoinei	Hybrid	Lemoine Crab
A new hybrid with red flowers followed by red, cherry-like fruit.		
4 to 5'		5.00
5 to 6'		7.00
6 to 7'		9.00
—niedzwetskyana 20'		Redvein Crab
Remarkable for the red color of its flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.		
5 to 6',		8.00
6 to 7',		10.00
7 to 8',		12.00
Purple foliage and purple blossoms with dark purple fruit.		
—purpurea 20'		Purple Crab
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 8'		4.00
—Red Silver Crab 20'		
Red in bud, flower, bark, tree and leaf. Delicate silver on under-side of leaf.		
4 to 5'		4.50
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 8'		10.00
—pumila Elise Rathke	V Eur.	Weeping Edible Apple
Weeping growth. Fl. Pink-white. Very handsome. Elise Rathke		
4'		6.00
5'		8.00
—Dir. Theo. Echtermeyer	V	Weeping Flowering Crabapple
		Oekonomierat
		Dir. Theo. Echtermeyer
L. Purple. F. Purple fruit orange red. One of the best weeping trees. Ornamental in growth, in flower and in fruit. Never becoming large. No pruning necessary. Introduced by me in 1934 from the nurseries of Spaeth in Berlin, Germany. Grafted on high understock of different types for strong or weak growth.		
4'		6.00
5'		8.00
—scheideckeri 20'		Scheidecker Crab
Early flowering. Bright double rose-colored flowers.		
4 to 5'		7.00
5 to 6'		8.00
6 to 8'		12.00
—spectabilis 15'	Asia	Chinese Flowering Crab
Large, fragrant, pink, semi-double flowers, pale yellow fruit.		
5 to 6'		6.00
OXYDENDRUM, arboreum 12 to 30' Am.		Sourwood
White flowers in summer. Scarlet foliage in autumn.		Ericaceae
2 to 2½'		4.00
8 to 10'		15.00
10 to 12'		18.00

PHELLODENDRON, amurense 40'	VI Asia	Amur Corktree	
L. Compound like Ash tree. Fl. greenish yellow. Fr. Black berries. Turpentine smell.		Rutaceae	
6 to 8'			8.00
PLATANUS, acerifolia 75'		London Planetree	
Prefers dry locations. Dust and smoke enduring.		Platanaceae	
Also resistant to the ill effects of paving. Hybrid between the american and oriental Plane.			
6 to 8'			6.00
—occidentalis 80'	Am.	Plantetree or Sycamore	
Prefers moist locations.		Platanaceae	
6 to 7'			6.00
8 to 10'			8.00
POPULUS, nigra italica 60'	Eur.	Lombardy Poplar	
		Salicaceae	
6 to 8'			3.00
PRUNUS, cerasifera pissardi 20' Asia		Thundercloud	
White flowers. Deep mahogany-red foliage all summer.		Rosaceae	
6 to 7'			10.00
—padus commutata	V Eur. Asia	European Birdcherry	
		Mayday Tree	
Fl. Drooping large racemes. White. Bitter almond smell.			
3 to 4'			5.00
—subhirtella Hally Jolivette 15'		Hybrid	
Semi-double delicate pink flowers changing to white when fully open. Wide spread, low branched.			
18 to 24 in.	Fl. V		2.00
—Single Weeping Cherry	Asia	Subhirtella Type	
Drooping form of growth. Single pink flowers.			
5 to 6' 3 year head			8.00
QUERCUS, borealis 75'	Am.	Red Oak	
(rubra)		Fagaceae	
Our best Red Oak. Fine as shade tree or in large lawns. Brilliant fall colors.			
6 to 8'			8.00
—alba 75'	Am.	White Oak	
Red fall-color.			
6 to 8'			8.00

—**macrocarpa 75'** Am. Burr Oak
 Similar to White Oak, but fruit in a mossy cup. Mossy Cup Oak
 Red fall-color.

—**palustris 75'** Am. Pin Oak
 Symmetrical in growth. Slender branches hanging when young.
 Brilliant purple fall-color.
 8 to 10' 12.00

—**robur fastigiata 60'** Eur. Columnar English Oak
 Growth like Lombardy popular. Very hardy and long-lived. Leaves
 persistent through winter. Grafted plants.

—**robur 75'** Eur. English Oak
 Similar to White Oak, but fall-color yellow. Leaves persistent
 through winter. Short thick trunk.
 8 to 10' 15.00

—**coccinea 75'** Am. Scarlet Oak
 Growing to an open head. Leaves with large incisions. Bright
 scarlet fall-color.
 8 to 10' 15.00

ROBINA, ambigua bella rosea 25' Locust
 VI Am. Pink Cascade
 Leguminosae

Intermediate between Common black Locust and Clammy Lo-
 cust with large pink flowers.

My own hybrid since 1935, growing with many suckers. The ideal
 soil conditioner for gravelly, stony soils and on bankings.
 As a legume collecting nitrogen out of the air. In June masses of
 drooping flower racemes.

2 to 3' 2.00
 4 to 5' 3.00

SALIX, alba vitellina pendula 40' Eur. Golden Weeping Willow
 Salicaceae

This is the real Golden Weeping Willow. The hardiest of all better
 than the others which might go under Niobe, Babylonian Willow.
 Branches yellow-golden all winter. Best in early spring.

4 to 5' 5.00
 5 to 6' 6.00
 6 to 7' 7.00
 7 to 8' 8.00
 8 to 10' 9.00

—**caprea pendula** Eur. Weeping Pussy Willow
 Weeping, downward growing, spreading, trailing with beautiful
 catkins in spring.
 grafted low trailing 5.00
 grafted high weeping 8.00

— <i>matsudana tortuosa</i> 30'	Asia	Contorted Hankow Willow	
Upright growing bushy tree with contorted twisted branches and leaves. Very interesting, fast growing trees for any location.			
3 to 4'			4.00
4 to 5'			5.00
5 to 6'			6.00
6 to 8'			7.00
SASSAFRAS, officinale 50'		Sassafras	
	Fl. IV-V Am.	Lauraceae	
Stems green L. Shiny, lobed and fragrant. Fl. Yellowish, small. Fr. Blue. Very striking red and purple fall-coloring.			
4 to 5'			5.00
Does not like to be transplanted when old. The large taproots are difficult.			
SOPHORA, japonica 30'	VIII Asia	Chinese Scholar Tree	
L. Feathery. Fl. Yellow-cream.		Leguminosae	
5 to 6'			10.00
SORBUS, americana	Fl. V Am.	American Mountain Ash	
More bushy than European Mountain Ash. Bright red berries.			
3 to 4'			3.00
— <i>aucuparia</i> 40'	Fl. V Eur.	European Mountain Ash	
White flowers and bright red fruit.		Rosaceae	
5 to 6'			7.50
6 to 8'			8.50
8 to 10'			10.00
— <i>aucuparia pendula</i>	Weeping European Mountain Ash		
Weeping form. Grafted high on tall stems.		Rowan Tree	
4'			8.00
STYRAX, japonica 20'		Japanese Snowbell	
Showy white white flowers. Fragrant, drooping.		Styraceae	
4 to 5'			6.00
5 to 6'			8.00
SYRINGA, japonica 25'	VI-VII	Tree Lilac	
Long clusters of white flowers.		Oleaceae	
2 to 3'			2.50
3 to 4'			4.00
L. Large. Light green. affEac hYI3' b ,			
TILIA, americana 75'	VI Am.	American Linden	
(glabra)		Tiliaceae	
L. Large Light green. Fl. Cream. Flowers very fragrant.			
5 to 6'			6.00
6 to 8'			8.00

—americana fastigiata 75'	Columnar American Linden
Columnnar form. Growing like Lombardy Popular, but long lived and hardy.	
Grafted plants	
4'	5.00
5 to 6'	6.00

—cordata 90'	V-VI Eur.	Littleleaf Linden
Yellow-white fragrant flowers.		Tiliaceae
Fine street or lawn tree.		
5 to 6'		6.00
6 to 7'		7.00
7 to 8'		9.00
8 to 10'		12.00
10 to 12		16.00

—cordata pyramidalis 75'	Eur. Pyramidal European Linden
More upright, grafted plants.	
4 to 5'	5.00

—platyphyllos 75'	Eur.	Large Leaved Linden
L. Larger than on cordata. Darker green.		
3 to 4'		4.00

—petiolaris 75'	Eur.	Pendant Silver Linden
L. Silvery beneath. Hanging growth.		
4 to 5'		5.00

—tomentosa 40 to 50'	Eur.	Silver Linden
L. Hairy, silvery beneath. Very tolerant to heat, smoke, dust and pavings.		
3 to 4'		5.00

ULMUS **Elm**
 All Elms discontinued in account of the dutch Elm disease till methods are found which cure or prevent the disease.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

In compiling this list, care was taken to select only the ones really trustworthy for our northern climate. We have at our disposal the collection of plant life from many continents with similar climatic conditions.

Earlier expeditions and collectors have brought us far ahead, but here at Heatherfells we try to keep available that what has been done before, besides, with the ever constant effort to select and breed further for better and hardier shrubs, this work is preserved and improved.

Of some varieties, due to the difficult problem to propagate them, we have only a few plants, but in order to keep the interested garden lovers informed, they are in the list anyways.

If not available this year, it is always possible to have them the next.

All shrubs as listed are bare-rooted, and packed that way with moisture holding material.

When balling and burlapping becomes necessary, this cost has to be added to the listed price.

Behind the botanical name the height is given in feet for the adult plants.

Figures and abbreviations are as follows:

Eur.-Europe, Asia, Afr.-Africa, Am.-America.

L.-Leaves, Fl.-Flower, Fr.-Fruit, Roman Numerals-the month of flowering.

AESCULUS, parviflora 3 to 8'	Dwarf Chestnut
Fl. VII-VIII Am.	Hippocastanaceae
Spikes of white flowers on dwarf rounded shrub. Handsome plant for a lawn clump.	
4 to 5'	9.00
AMELANCHIER, canadensis 20'	Downey Shadblow
Fl. V Am.	Rosaceae
Clusters of pure white flowers.	
3 to 4'	3.50
AMPORPHA, fruticosa 3 to 4'	Indigobush
Fl. VI Am.	Leguminosae
2 to 3'	2.00
Deep purple flowers. Spreading habit.	
ARALIA, spinosa 18 to 20' Fl. VII Am.	Hercules-club
A tropical appearing tree. White flowers.	Araliaceae
2 to 3'	2.00
3 to 4'	3.00

ARONIA, arbutifolia brilliantissima	Brilliant Chokeberry
Fl. V-VI Am.	Rosaceae
3 to 4'	2.50
BENZOIN, aestivale 10'	Spice Bush
Fl. III Am.	Lauraceae
Yellow flowers. Red berries in fall.	
3 to 4'	2.00
5 to 6'	4.00
BUDDLEIA, alternifolia 10'	Fountain Butterfly Bush
Fl. VI Asia	Loganiaceae
Woody shrub, not dying down. Flowers all along the stem arching over. Dark purple.	
2 to 3'	1.50
—davidii	Butterfly Bush
Asia	
Dubonnet Wine-colored spikes, Fl. VII-X	1.50
Clear white Fl. VII-X	1.50
CALLICARPA, japonica	Beautyberry
Fl. VII Asia	Verbenaceae
Flowers pink to white. Fruit violet in autumn.	
4 to 5'	2.50
CALYCANTHUS, floridus 8'	Common Sweet Shrub
Fl. VI-VII Am.	Calycanthaceae
Fragrant reddish-brown flowers.	
18 to 24 in.	1.50
CARAGANA, arborescens 10'	Siberian Pea Tree
Fl. V-VI Asia	Leguminosae
Yellow blossoms.	
3 to 4'	3.00
CARYOPTERIS, Blue Mist 2 to 3'	Hardy Blue Spirea
Fl. IX-X	Verbenaceae
2 to 3'	1.50
CHAENOMELES lagenaria 10'	Floweringquince
Asia	Rosaceae
Fl. V	
18 to 24 in.	1.75
—lagenaria Appleblossom	
2 to 3'	4.00
—lagenaria Red	
18 to 24 in.	2.00
—Nivalis	White Floweringquince
2 to 3'	3.00

CITRUS see PONCIRUS

CORNUS, alba 8 to 10'	Fl. V Asia	Red Branched Dogwood
(sibirica)		Cornaceae
Bright red bark. Porcelain blue fruits. Quick grower. Excellent for winter effects. Very adaptable.		
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
—mas 15 to 18'	Fl. III Eur.	Cornelian Cherry
Fl. Early before leaves. Yellow in masses. Fr. Red berry		Cornaceae
2 to 3'		3.00
—alternifolia , 15 to 18'	Fl. V-VI Am.	Blue Dogwood
Horizontal branches. Blue-black fruits.		
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
COTINUS, americana 30'	Am.	American Smoketree
		Anacardiaceae
Less conspicuous in fruit. Less feathery, but foliage with orange and scarlet color in fall.		
3 to 4'		3.50
—coggygia 15'	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Smokebush
L. Green. Fl. Feathery greenish-red		Anacardiaceae
3 to 4'		3.00
—c rubrifolius 15'		Purple Smokebush
L. Red, purple all summer. Fl. reddish, smoke-effect purplish.		
2 to 3'		4.00
3 to 4'		5.00
COTONEASTER, adpressa praecox Creep.	Cotoneaster	Rockspray
	Asia	Rosaceae
12 to 15 in. Potted		2.50
—dammeri 2'	Asia	Bearberry
(humifusa)		Cotoneaster
Very low creeping. Potted		2.50
—divaricata 6'	Asia	Spreading Cotoneaster
Bright red fruit.		
18 to 24 in. B&B		2.50
2 to 3' B&B		3.00
—horizontalis 3'	Asia	Rock Cotoneaster
Low, spreading, with bright red fruit.		
12 to 15 in. Potted		2.50
15 to 18 in. Potted		3.50
—multiflora calocarpa	Asia	
Larger leaves and fruit.		
4 to 5' B&B		4.50
—salicifolia	Asia	Willow-leaf Cotoneaster
2 to 2½' Potted		3.50

CYTISUS see BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DAPHNE, mezereum 4'	Fl. III-IV	February Daphne
Rosy-purple.		Thymelaeaceae
15 to 18 in.		3.00
18 to 24 in.		4.00
—mezereum album	Fl. III-IV	White February Daphne
15 to 18 in.		4.00
18 to 24 in.		5.00
DEUTZIA, gracilis 3'	Fl. VI	Slender Deutzia
White flowers.		Saxifragaceae
15 to 18 in.		1.50
18 to 24 in.		2.25
—gracilis rosea		Pink Deutzia
Light pink flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.50
—scabra var. Pride of Rochester 12'		Pride of Rochester Deutzia
White flowers tinged with rose outside.		
3 to 4'		2.50
ELSHOLTZIA, stauntoni 4'	Fl. X Asia	Mintshrub
Leaves mintflavor. Purple flowers on spikes.		Labiatae
To be cut down in spring.		
12 in.		.75
EVONYMUS, alatus 10'		Winged Burning Bush
Corky wings on branches. Crimson autumn foliage.		Celastraceae
18 to 24 in.		2.50
2 to 3'		3.50
—alatus compacta 6'		Dwarf Winged Burning Bush
15 to 18 in.		2.25
18 to 24 in.		3.00
EXOCHORDA, grandiflora 10'	V	Pearl Bush
Large white flowers.	Fl. V	Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
—giraldi wilsoni 15'	Fl. V Asia	Wilson Redbud Pearl Bush
Large white flowers.		Pearl Bush
FORSYTHIA, Arnold Dwarf		Forsythia
Excellent ground cover. Non-flowering.		Oleaceae
18 to 24 in. spread		1.50
—Arnold Giant	Fl. IV-V	
Large. Deep yellow.		
3 to 3'		2.50

— Beatrix Farrand	Fl. IV-V	
Another Arnold Arboretum Creation. Very large flowered and hardy.		
2 to 3'		2.50
— intermedia spectabilis 8'	Fl. IV-V	Showy Border Forsythia
Abundance of large bright yellow blossoms.		
2 to 3'		1.50
3 to 4'		2.00
— Lynwood Gold 5 to 7'	Fl. IV-V	
Erect branches. Golden yellow flowers from top to bottom.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— ovata	Fl. III-IV	Korean Forsythia
Very early. Amber yellow.		
3 to 4'		2.00
— primulina	Fl. V	Primrose Forsythia
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— Spring Glory	Fl. IV-V	
Large, pale yellow blossoms covering the branches in masses of pleasing colors.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		2.50
— suspensa fortunei 10'	Fl. IV-V	Fortune Forstia
Drooping branches. Golden-yellow flowers.		
FOTHERGILLA, major 10'	Fl. IV-V	Large Fothergilla
Spikes of white flowers.		Hamamelidaceae
Colorful orange and red foliage in the fall.		
HAMAMELIS, japonica rubra 20'		Japanese Witch-Hazel
	Fl. II-III Asia	
Large red flowers like mollis.		
12 to 18 in.		3.00
— mollis	Fl. II-III	Chinese Witch-Hazel
Large fragrant yellow blossoms.		Hamamelidaceae
18 to 24 in.		3.50
2 to 3'		5.00
3 to 4'		7.50
4 to 5'		9.00
— vernalis 6'	Fl. II-III	Vernal Witch-Hazel
Fragrant dark red and yellow flowers.		
3 to 4'		3.50
4 to 5'		4.50

—virginiana 15'	Fl. X-XI	Witch-Hazel
Yellow flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.75
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.50
5 to 6'		4.50
HIBISCUS, syriacus 12'	Fl. VIII-IX	Shrub Althea
Late summer flowering.		Malvaceae
Named varieties:		
	2 to 3'	1.75
	3 to 4'	2.75
Anemonaeflorus — Double pink.		
Ardens — Double lavender.		
Banner — Single white with red center.		
Boule de Feu — Double red.		
Coelestis — Single blue.		
Pulcherrimus — Double pink, centered crimson.		
Rubis — Single red.		
Snowdrift — Single white.		
Jeanne D'Arc — Double white.		
HIPPOPHAE, rhamnoides 12'	Eur.	Sea Buckthorn
L. Silvery. Stems thorny. Fr. Very bright orange.		Elaeagnaceae
Persistent. Female and male plants separate.		
2 to 3'		5.00
HYDRANGEA, arborescens grandiflora 4'	Fl. VII	Snowhill Hydrangea
White flowers.		Saxifragaceae
18 to 24 in.		2.50
—paniculata grandiflora 10'	Fl. VIII	Peegee Hydrangea
White flowers turning to rose in fall.		
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.50
—quercifolia 6'	Fl. VI	Oakleaf Hydrangea
18 to 24'		4.00
2 to 3'		5.00



LARGE HYBRIDS

HYPERICUM, aureum 4'		St. Johnswort
Large yellow blossoms. Bluish-green foliage.		Guttiferae
2 to 3'		1.50
3 to 4'		3.50
4 to 5'		3.50
ILEX, verticillata		Winterberry
Bright red berries in fall.		Aquifoliaceae
2 to 3'		1.50
KERRIA, japonica 4'		Japanese Kerria
Green twigs. Golden yellow flowers.		Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.50
— japonica fl. pl. 4'		Double Kerria
Double flowered form of above.		
2 to 3'		2.50
KOLKWITZIA, amabilis 8' Fl. VI		Beautybush.
Pink bell-shaped flowers.		Caprifoliaceae
LESPEDeza, bicolor 6 to 9' Fl. VII-IX		Bushclover
Tall overhanging stems.		Leguminosae
Dying back in winter and to be cut to the ground in spring.		
Fl. purple-reddish.		
12 in.		2.00
LONICERA, fragrantissima 6'		Winter Honeysuckle
Creamy flowers.	Fl. IV-V	Caprifoliaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		3.00
4 to 5'		4.00
— tatarica 10'	Fl. V	Tatarian Honeysuckle
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		2.50
PAEONIA, suffruticosa 3 to 4' Asia		Treepeony
(arborea, moutan)	Fl. V-VI	Ranunculaceae
Upright shrub. Slow growing. Beautiful poppylike flowers, if single. Peony flowers, if double. L. bluish-green. Perfectly hardy everywhere.		
— papaveracea		
Fl. Single, large, white with purple blotch at base.		
— Reine Elizabeth		
Fl. Double. Rose-pink.		
— Kurobotan (Negresse)		
Fl. Double. Carmine red.		

—Seiriu

Fl. Single, half-double. White.
8 to 10 in.

5.00

PARROTIA, persica 20 to 30' Asia

Fl. II-IV

Parrotia
Hamamelidaceae

Shrub similar to Witch-Hazel. Flowers, small. Leaves with brilliant fall-coloring. In spring, leaves with red edges.

18 to 24 in.

3.50

2 to 3'

5.00

3 to 4'

7.50

PHILADELPHUS, coronarius 10' Eur.

Sweet Mockorange

Large shrub.

Fl. VI

Saxifragaceae

Broad and arching. Good for shrub border and screening.

3 to 4'

1.50

LEMOINEI HYBRIDS

—Atlas 5'

Fl. VI

Atlas

Very large flowers. Fragrant.

—Belle Etoile 5'

Fl. VI

Belle Etoile

Fl. With purple blotch in center. Fragrant.

—Virginale 6'

Fl. VI

Virginale

Fl. Half-double. White, very fragrant. Often blooming in Sept.

—Minnesota Snowflake

Minnesota Snowflake

Very hardy. Double-flowered. Fragrant.

Patent No. 538

3 to 4'

2.00

ALL HYBRIDS:

2 to 3'

1.50

3 to 4'

2.00

PONCIRUS, trifoliata 6' Fl. IV Asia

Hardy Orange & Lemon

(Citrus trifoliata)

Rutaceae

Thorny shrub with green stems. Shiny leaves, 3 or 5 lobed. Fr. Yellow walnut size. Fragrant. This is the hardy relative of Orange and Lemon. Hardy enough for us to be listed.

12 in.

2.00

12 to 18 in.

3.00

POTENTILLA, fruticosa 2 to 3' Eur.

Shrubby Cinquefoil

Fl. V-X

Rosaceae

Bright yellow flowers like Strawberry flowers, but yellow.
var. Northsea.

10 to 12 in.

2.00

PRUNUS, glandulosa 5'	Double Pink Flowering Almond	
Double pink flowers.	Fl. V Asia	Rosaceae
18 to 24 in. B&B		2.00
—glandulosa sinensis 5'	Double White Flowering Almond	
2 to 3' B&B	Fl. V Asia	2.50
—subhirtella Hally Jolivette 12 to 15'	Hally Jolivette	
From the Arnold Arboretum, Very desirable pink-flowering.		
Fl. Semi-double.	Fl. V	
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—tomentosa 8'	Fl. IV Asia	Nanking Cherry
Pink to white flowers in early spring. Edible fruit.		
2 to 3'		2.00
—triloba plena 8'	Fl. IV Asia	Double Flowering Plum
Large double pink flowers in early spring.		
2 to 3'		2.50
PTELEA, trifoliata 10 to 12'		Hop Tree
	Fl. VI Am.	Rutaceae
Has clusters of fruit that look and smell like hops.		
3 to 4'		2.00
ROBINIA, hispida 6'	Fl. V-VI Am.	Roseacacia
Fl. Rosy-pink, like Wistaria. Stems airy and sticky.		Leguminosae
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—Margaretta 5'	Fl. VI Am.	Margaretta
(pseudacacia X hispida)		Hybrid Locust
Fl. Light pink. Stems slightly glandular. Pod rough.		
18 to 24 in.		2.00
—viscosa X pseudacacia, ambigua bella rosea		Locust
	15 to 20' Am.	Pink Cascade
Half tree, half shrub.	Fl. VI	
Producing many suckers. Good for slopes and poor soil. My own hybrid. Stems slightly sticky, scarcely with spines. Fl. Large and light pink in many drooping clusters appearing like a pink Wistaria.		
12 to 18 in.		1.00
18 to 24 in.		1.50
2 to 3'		2.00
4'		3.00
6 to 8'		6.00

PYRACANTHA see **BROADLEAF EVERGREEN SHRUBS**

RHAMNUS , <i>frangula</i> 8 to 9'		Glossy Buckthorn
	Fl. V-VII Eur.	Rhamnaceae
Stems reddish-purple. Flowers and fruit at the same time		
Fr. Black berry.		
3 to 4'		2.00
RHAMNUS , <i>cathartica</i> 10'		Common Buckthorn
Fr. Black.	Eur.	
3 to 4'		2.00
RHODOTYPOS , <i>kerriodes</i> 6' Fl. V-VI Asia		Jet Bead
Large white flowers. Shiny black fruit.		Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.00
RHUS , <i>aromatica</i> 4'	Am.	Fragrant Sumac
Aromatic leaves. Scarlet foliage in autumn.		Anacardiaceae
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		3.00
RHUS <i>cotinus</i> see COTINUS		
— <i>typhina laciniata</i> 12 to 15'	Am.	Shredded Sumac
Cutleaf form of the Staghorn Sumac.		Anacardiaceae
Finely cut leaves. Fr. Red in fall.		
18 to 24 in.		3.00
ROSA , <i>hugonis</i> 6'	Fl. V-VI Asia	Hugo Rose
Single yellow flowers.		Rosaceae
2 to 3'		2.25
3 to 4'		3.50
— <i>multiflora</i> thornless	Fl. V Asia	Thornless Japanese Rose
Branches climbing or trailing. Flowers fragrant, white, often double.		
2 yr. plants		.45
— <i>lucida</i> 4 to 5'	Fl. V Am.	Virginia Rose
(<i>virginiana</i>)		Rosaceae
Fl. pleno		
Double form of the wild Virginia Rose		Double Rose
Pink flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.50
RUBUS , <i>ordoratus</i> 5'	Fl. VI-VIII Am.	Flowering Raspberry
Stems sticky, with many suckers.		Rosaceae
Leaves large, like a raspberry. Fl. Many, pink and all summer.		
Red small raspberry.		
12 to 24 in.		1.00

PUSSYWILLOWS

Salicaceae

Remarkable shrubs for early flowers, for early forcing in the house and flower stems all winter. Some of the varieties are striking with their red, reddish and purple stems, also with blueish bloom. All winter the stems stay reddish. The male plants are best. The pollen bearing flowers have that rich yellow color. A few are also beautiful as female plants.

SALIX, acutifolia 12'	Fl. III Asia, Eur.	Caspian
Borer resistant. Violet-brown stems, Conspicuous in winter, with blueish bloom, L. Lanceolate.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—aegyptiaca	Fl. III Afr.	Egyptian Pussywillow
Simliar to the caprea. Goatwillow.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—caprea 20'	Fl. III Eur.	Goat Willow
Subject to borers. Very handsome and with large catkins.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—caprea pendula 2'	Fl. III Eur.	Weeping Pussy Willow Weeping Goat Willow
Weeping, downward growing. Spreading, trailing with beautiful catkins in spring.		
grafted low trailing		5.00
—daphnoides 30'	Fl. III Asia, Eur.	Daphneleaved Pussywillow
Borer resistant.		
Stems brownish-red with blueish bloom.		
Long, beautiful, reddish stems.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—daphnoides ruberrima 12'	Fl. III Eur.	Redtwig Pussy Willow
Borer resistant. Stems bright red, with blueish bloom which disappears, leaving the red.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—daphnoides pomeranica	Fl. III Eur.	Pomeranian Pussywillow
Borer resistant, Violet reddish stems.		
Blueish bloom. Large catkins. Stems bright in winter.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
—gracilistyla 3 to 4'	Fl. III Asia	Rosegold Pussywillow
Beautiful little shrub with colorful catkins. Very early.		
3 to 4'		2.00
—erdingeri (daphnoides X caprea) 20'		Pussywillow
Border resistant		
	Fl. III Eur.	
3 to 4' female plant		2.00
—medemii	Fl. II-III Asia	Armenian Willow
One of the earliest to bloom.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00

— <i>purpurea</i> 12'	Fl. III Eur.	Purple Osier
Branches purple first, later gray-olive.		
3 to 4' male plants		2.00
— <i>purpurea nana garcilis</i> 3 to 4'		Globe Willow
Small narrow leaves. Dwarf Eur.		
Very fine slender, upright growth.		
12 in.		1.00
SAMBUCUS, <i>canadensis</i> 12' Fl. VI-VII Am.		American Elder
Clusters of white flowers. Purple-black fruit		Caprifoliaceae
2 to 3'		1.75
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		3.00
— <i>racemosa</i> 12'	Fl. IV-V Eur.	Redberried Elderberry
Growing smaller than Elderberry. Fl. Large umbels, White.		
Fr. Red.		
12 to 18 in.		1.50
SHEPHERDIA, <i>argentea</i> 15' Fl. III-IV Am.		Silver Buffaloberry
(<i>Lepargyrea</i>)		Elaeagnaceae
Silvery stems. Silvery leaves. Fl. Yellowish. Small, fragrant.		
Fr. Red berry.		
3 to 4'		3.00
SORBARIA, <i>aitchisonii</i> 8' Fl. VII-VII Asia		Kashmir False Spirea
		Rosaceae
Stems reddish. Fl. In large panicles. Many suckers, good for under trees.		
3 to 4'		2.50
— <i>sorbifolia</i> 7'	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Ural False Spirea
Spikes of white blossoms.		Rosaceae
3 to 4'		2.50
SPIRAEA, <i>bumalda anthony waterer</i> 3'		Anthony Waterer Spirea
Rosy carmine.	Fl. VI-VII Asia	Rosaceae
18 to 24 in.		2.00
— <i>bumalda froebeli</i> 3'	Asia	Froebel Spirea
Bright crimson flowers.		
2 to 3'		2.00
— <i>prunifolia plena</i> 6'	Fl. IV-V Asia	Double Bridal Wreath
White flowers.		
3 to 4'		2.50
4 to 5'		2.50

—trichocarpa 5 to 6'	Fl. VI Asia	Korean Spirea
Later flowering than any other spring Spirea. Drooping long stems with many flower umbels all along. Very showy white flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.00
3 to 4'		1.50
4 to 5'		2.00
—thunbergi 6'	Fl. IV-V	Thunberg Spirea
White flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.50
—van houttei 8'	Fl. V-VI	Van Houtte Spirea
White flowers.		
2 to 3'		1.50
3 to 4'		2.00
STAPHYLEA, trifolia 8'	Fl. V Am.	Bladdernut
Good under trees.		
Interesting for its small bell-like flowers and blownup fruit.		
2 to 3'		2.00
SYMPHORICARPUS, chenaulti Hancocki 3'		Dwarf Coralberry
18 to 24 in.		4.00
—chenaulti 4'	Am.	Coralberry
Pinkish fruit.		
2 to 3'		1.50
STEWARTIA, pentagyna (ovata) 12'		Mountain Stewartia
	Fl. VI-VII Am.	Theaceae
This is a deciduous Camellia with the flowers like it, white with purple stamens. Fall coloring purple, very dark.		
SYMPHORICARPUS, chenaulti Hancocki 3'		Dwarf Snowberry
Dwarf form of the previous from Canada. Spreading and creeping.		
12 in.		2.00
—racemosus 6'	Fl. VI-X Am.	Common Snowberry
Pale pink flowers in summer, white fruit in autumn.		
3 to 4'		2.00
SYMPLOCOS, paniculata 10'		Sapphireberry
White fragrant flowers. Fl. VI Asia		
2 to 3'		2.50
4 to 5'		6.00
SYRINGA, josikaea 15'	Fl. V-VI Eur.	Hungarian Lilac
Pale violet blossoms.		
4 to 5'		4.00
5 to 6'		5.00

—persica 10'	Fl. V Asia	Persian Lilac
Pale lilac. Fragrant.		
3 to 4'		2.00
4 to 5'		2.75
—vulgaris	Fl. V Eur.	Common Lilac
Purple shades.		
2 to 3'		2.00
3 to 4'		3.00
4 to 5'		4.50
—vulgaris alba 15'		Common White Lilac
2 to 3'		2.25
3 to 4'		3.25
4 to 5'		5.00

HYBRID LILACS

(Called French Hybrid Mostly)

SINGLE

Andenken and Ludwig Spaeth
Dark winered. Large.

Bleuatre
Blue, small.

Charles X
Dark winered. Smaller than L Spaeth.

Congo
Dark red. Large.

Lucie Baltet
Flesh pink.

Macrostachya
Pink.

Mme. Florence Stepman
White. Heavy panicle.

Reaumur
Bud light carmine. Fl. Lilac-purple.

Ruhm von Horstenstein
Bud dark red. Fl. lightlilac.
Heavy panicle.

Volcan
Bud dark red, carmine. Fl. purple.

DOUBLE

Charles Joly
Dark wine red.

Edith Cavell
White. Low growing.

Katherine Havemeyer
Very large. Light blue with reddish lilac.

Leon Gambetta
Bud lilac. Fl. Pink-lilac.

Michel Buchner
Bud reddish-orchis. Fl. light-lilac.

Mme. Lemoine
Ivory white. Upright growth.

Pres Carnot
Bud light carmine. Fl. Blue-purple.

Pres Grevy
Bud light red. Fl. Blue-purple.

Waldeck-Rousseau
Rosy-lilac.

All lilacs:

3 to 4'	4.00
4 to 5'	6.00
5 to 6'	9.00
6 to 7'	12.00

TAMARIX, amurensis 15' Fl. VII-IX (pentandra) Dense racemes of pink flowers with large panicles. 2 to 3' 3 to 4'		Amur Tamarisk Tamaricaceae 2.00 2.50
— gallica 8 to 9' .. Feathery foliage. Many pink flowers in dense racemes. 3 to 4'	Fl. VI-VII Eur.	French Tamarisk Tamaricaceae 2.50
TRIPTERYGIUM, regeli Fl. VI-VIII Asia Stems arching over and climbing. Rather a climbing shrub Fl. Yellowish-white in long terminal racemes. Fruit with wings. 10 to 12 in.	Regels Threewingnut Celastraceae	2.00
VIBURNUM, burkwoodi 6' Fl. V-VI Asia Waxy blush-white flowers. 18 to 24 in. B&B	Burkwoods Snowball Caprifoliaceae	4.50
— carlesi 5' Fragrant, waxy, pink flowers. 15 to 18 in. B&B 18 to 24 in. B&B 2 to 2½' B&B	Fl. IV-V Asia	Korean Spice-Snowball 3.50 4.50 6.00
— juddi 4' Similar to carlesi and burkwoodi, Pink and fragrant flowers. Small shrub. 18 to 24 in.	Fl. V Asia	Judds Snowball 4.50
— lantana 10 to 12' Gray-green foliage. Flowers in white umbels. Fruit purple-black, changing from red to black. 2 to 3'	Fl. V-VI Eur.	Wayfaring Tree 1.50
— tomentosum 8' 3 to 4' Flowers white. Fruit red turning blue-black. 2 to 3' B&B 3 to 4' B&B	Fl. V-VI Asia	Doublefile Viburnum 2.50 3.00 4.00
— tomentosum mariesi 8' More conspicuous large creamy-white flower clusters and red fruit turning blue-black. 2 to 3' B&B	Fl. V-VI Asia	3.00

— <i>tomentosum plicatum</i> 9' Fl. V-VI Asia Round heads of white flowers. 2 to 3' B&B	Snowball Viburnum 3.00
VITEX, <i>macrophylla</i> 33' Fl. VIII-IX Broad leaves. Lavender flowers. 2 yr.	Chaste-tree Verbenaceae 2.00
WEIGELA, <i>Florida candida</i> 6' Fl. V-VI Asia Showy white blossoms. 3 to 4' 4 to 5'	Snow Weigela Caprifoliaceae 2.00 2.50
—Eva Rathke Fl. VI 2 to 3'	Dwarf Crimson Weigela 1.75
—Florida Newport Red Fl. V-VI Crimson, hardier than Eva Rathke. 2 to 3'	Newport Red Weigela 1.75
—Florida <i>rosea</i> 8' Fl. V-VI Pink flowers. 2 to 3'	Pink Weigela 1.50
XANTHORRHIZA, <i>apiifolia</i> 3' Am. Finely cut leaves. Purplish flowers. Likes damp shady locations.	Yellowroot Ranunculaceae



VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

The average garden is seldom complete if it lacks the finishing touch of a vine to soften an unsightly arborway or fence corner. Nothing in the plant realm provides a more rapid cover for harsh stone or brick walls, and the combination of flower, fruit and ornamental fall foliage compels their use somewhere in the landscape theme.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

ACTINIDIA , kolomikta	Fl. V Asia	Kolomikta Silver Vine Dilleniaceae
Strong growing vine with leaves heart-shaped at base and besides the green with blotches of white and pink. Very ornamental and peculiar. Fr. Green to blueish, sweet.		
2 yr.		5.00
Will grow in shade.		
AKEBIA , quinata	Asia	Five-leaf Akebia Lardizabalaceae
Will grow in shade.		
3 yr.		1.75
AMPELOPSIS , heterophylla	Asia	Porcelain Ampelopsis Vitaceae
Blue, lavender and white fruit.		
3 yr.		1.25
ARISTOLOCHIA , sipho	Am.	Dutchman's Pipe Aristolochiaceae
Makes a very dense screen.		
2 yr.		1.50
CAMPSIS , radicans	Am.	Trumpet Creeper Bignoniaceae
Orange flowers.		
	Fl. VIII-IX	
CELASTRUS , scandens	Am.	American Bittersweet Celastraceae
Orange and scarlet fruit.		
3 yr.		1.75
CLEMATIS , montana rubens 20'		
	Fl. V-VI Asia	Ranunculaceae
Flowers pink, with yellow stamens.		
3 yr.		3.50
—vitalba	Fl. VII-IX Eur.	Travellers Joy
Fast climber. Fl. 1½ in. wide. White and with the fragrance of Almonds. Fruit and seeds in feathery bunches. Persistent into winter.		
3 yr.		2.00

— paniculata	Fl. IX Asia	Sweet Autumn Clematis
Fragrant white flower.		
3 yr.		1.25
CLEMATIS, HYBRID	Asia	
— Jackmani		
Velvety purple.		3.50
— Jackmani alba		
White.		3.50
— Lawsoniana		
Blue flushed mauve, long blooming period		3.50
— Ville de Lyon		
Carmines-red.		3.50
EUONYMUS — See EVERGREEN SHRUBS		
Climbing Varieties.		
HEDERA, helix — See EVERGREEN SHRUBS		English Ivy
HYDRANGEA, petiolaris	Fl. VII	Climbing Hydrangea
Fragrant white flowers.		Saxifragaceae
		3.50
LONICERA, halleana	Fl. VI Asia	Hall's Honeysuckle
Fragrant creamy flowers.		Caprifoliaceae
2 yr.		.75
— heckrottii	Fl. VI-IX	Hybrid Heckrotts H.
Flowers purple outside, yellow inside.		
2 yr.		1.25
— tellmanniana	Fl. V	Hybrid Tellmanns H.
L. Dark green. In spring, olive-brown. Fl. Golden-yellow. Large umbels.		
PARTHENOCISSUS, quinquefolia		Woodbine
Fl. VII-VIII Am.		Vitaceae
Scarlet foliage in autumn.		
3 yr.		1.25
— tricuspidata	Fl. VI-VII	Boston Ivy
Handsome dark green foliage. Purple in autumn.		
3 yr.		1.00
POLYGONUM, auberti	Fl. VII-IX Asia	Chinese Fleece Vine
Fragrant greenish-white flowers.		Polygonaceae
2 yr.		1.50

TRIPTERYGIUM, regeli Fl. VI-VIII Asia	Regels Three Threewingnut
Small climber or arching shrub.	Celastraceae
Fl. Yellowish-white In long terminal racemes.	
Fruit with wings.	
10 to 12 in.	2.00
WISTARIA, multijuga Fl. V Asia	Longcluster Wistaria
,Long clusters of violet-blue flowers.	
4 yr., grafted	5.00
—multijuga alba	White Longcluster Wistaria
4 yr., grafted	5.00

HEDGES

Privet and barberries can be supplied. They have to be ordered early and ahead of time.

ROSES

All leading varieties can be supplied or ordered. Some are on hand and can be delivered on order. Since each year new varieties are offered, it is beyond the scope of this catalogue to list them. We are in constant contact with all leading rosegrowers about the development of new varieties.

FRUIT TREES

All leading varieties are grown here, mostly on dwarf understock. Consultation about the best for our locality and your demands. Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces are on hand all the time.

SMALL FRUITS

BLUEBERRIES

One of the best sources of fruits is the Highbush Blueberry. They prefer acid soil, which is everywhere in New England. 2 varieties should at least be planted for pollination.

	Ripening
Concord, large	VII
Jersey, very large	VII
Pioneer, sweet	VI-VII
Rubel, firm	VI-VII
Stanley, very large	VII
2'	4.00
3'	6.00

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

These fruits can be grown only where White Pines are not near, or at least 1000 ft. away. In timber-growing forest areas, where the White Pine is the producing factor, it is forbidden to grow these fruits. Inside of towns and in built up areas it is safe.

GOOSEBERRIES

Hybrids of european varieties, very large and sweet.

Red	Red Triumph, London
Green, smooth	Smaragd
Green, hairy	Green Flask
White-green	White Triumph

CURRANTS

Red	Red Holland, Red Versailles	
White	White Holland, White Versailles	
2 yr.		1.50
3 yr.		2.50
Tree form of currants in limited quantity.		
3' high grafts		5.00

HERBS

ALLIUM, scheonoprasum	Chives
ARTEMISIA, dracunculus	Tarragon
CHRYSANTHEMUM, balsamita	Costmary
MENTHA, piperita	Peppermint
—spicata	Spearmint
—rotundifolia	Applemint
NEPETA, cataria	Catnip
ORIGANUM, vulgaris	Majoram perennial
RUTA, graveolens	Rue
SATUREIA, montana	Winter Savory perennial
THYMUS, vulgaris	Thyme
—citriodorus	Lemon Thyme
All Herbs: plant	.40

CACTUS varieties, CACTACEAE

for the north, entirely hardy outside

It is possible to grow many beautiful species and their varieties outside without cover, protection or special care.

For many years I have collected and assembled every possible cactus. Since the cactus family is the truly american plant-family, in no other continent are any members in the wild state, we find species of this family from the far north of Manitoba, Saskatchewan through the Rocky Mountains, Central America, South America as far as Patagonia.

The cactus-plants, one grows in pots in houses, are native of low altitudes and warm climates, but we must not forget that we can grow the natives of high altitudes and cold regions in our gardens outside.

Naturally in winter they look unsightly perhaps, shrivelled, which they must, in order to withstand the low temperatures as far as — 30F. But in June and July those plants will flower with splendor, without fertilizer and care, without topsoil, rather in poor soil. There are no leaves, the stems have taken over the work, they are called joints. The spines can be numerous or lacking, but even the spines vary in color, which often blends with the different green of the joints and with the stones and gravel underneath.

Every species and variety has been under observation for many years withstanding all winters and summers. I have tried to collect all available *Opuntia* family members, eliminating duplication of names and synonyms, from sources in the Americas and from the collection of species and hybrids in Germany, where Spaeth had done breeding work since 1890, of which much has been lost, and also of Haage & Schmidt.

Abbreviations:

L. leaves, Fl. Flowers, Fr. Fruit, Roman numerals-month of bloom.
Eur.-Europe, As.-Asia, Am. America.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| OPUNTIA, camanchica | VI | Prickly Pear Cactus |
| Joints large. Bristles and spines yellow. | | Colo., Tex., Ariz., Mex. |
| Fl. Yellow on outside, yellowish-green. | | |
| —camanchica longispina | VI | |
| Fl. Light-yellow, turning brownish. | | |
| —camanchica major | VI | |
| Joints very large, oval. Fl. Light yellow. Brownish center. Pink stamens. | | |

- camanchica rubra** VI
 Joints large, thinner, oval. Spines fewer. Fl. Reddish-brown, on edges and outside carmine.
- fragilis** VI Brit. Columbia
 Joints small, compressed. Wisc. to Ariz. and Tex.
 Bright green. Bristles as whitish wool. Spines dark brown. Fl. Yellow-greenish.
- fragilis x humifusa, Smithwick Hybrid** VI Hybrid from South Dakota
 Joints larger than the former, but joints thicker than humifusa. Fl. Yellow.
- humifusa, (rafinesquii** VI-VII
 Joints dark green. Minn. to Kent., Mo. to La. Tex., N.M.
 Bristles reddish-brown. Fl. Yellow, sometimes with reddish center.
- humifusa cymochila** VI-VII
 Joints long and broad, thinner light-green. Fl. Light yellow, with greenish sheen.
- humifusa, Apache hybrid** South Dakota
 Spine strong. Reddish and erect. Fl. none. Sterile hybrid.
- imbricata (arborescens)** Tree Cactus
 Joints round-ribbed. Taller growing. Fl. Purple-red.
 New Mexico, Arizona
- polyacantha (missouriensis)** V-VI Spiny prickly Pear
 British Alberta, N. Dak., Okla., Tex., Utah
 Joints Light green. Spines large, strong. Fl. Yellow, very silky.
- polyacantha lemon** V-VI
 Fl. Bright lemon.
- polyacantha orange** V-VI
 Fl. Orange. Darker center.
- polyacantha carmine** V-VI
 Fl. Carmine.
- polyacantha brachyclada** V-VI
 Joints shorter. Spines whitish. Fl. Golden yellow.
- polyacantha pachyclada rosea** V-VI
 Joints rounder.
 Fl. Pink to rose.
- polyacantha spirocantha** V-VI
 Joints large. Spines twisted. Fl. Golden with darker center.
- Rafinesquii, see humifusa**
- pollardi** VI Dakota
 Joints small. Bright green. Fl. Yellow with flash of scarlet.

- rodantha (utahensis)* VII Nebr. Colo. Utah
 Joints deep green. Bristles reddish-brown. Fl. Carmine red. Silky.
- rodantha pisciformis* VII
 Fl. Light carmine with deep red stamens.
- rutila* VII Wyo., Utah, Ariz., Cal. mts.
 Fl. Pink to red. Silky.
- vulgaris* VI
 East. N. Am., Mass., along coast to Ga., Fla.

Joints light green. More or less without spines. Bristles fine.
 Yellowish. Short. Fl. Pale yellow.

The following are of the Hedgehog Cactus Type:

CORYPHANTHA, vivipara VI Hedgehog Cactus
 (*Mammillaria vivipara*) Man., Brit. Alb., to Minn. Colo., Kansas
 Little ball, 3 to 5 in. high. Fl. Purple. Fr. Green.

NEOBESSYA, missouriensis VI S. Dak. to Kans., Colo., and Tex.

Little ball, 3 to 4 in. high. Fl. Yellow. Pale orange. Fr. Red.

See my article on hardy cactus in "Horticulture." June 1954

All Cactus plants

1.00



OPTUNIA IN LEDGES

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Varieties marked * are suitable for rock-gardens.

Each Plant: .50 — Unless Otherwise Specified

ACONITUM, Fischeri 2 to 3' IX-X

Spikes of large, dark blue flowers.

—Sparks' Variety, 5 to 6' VI

Blue.

AJUGA

Bugle Plant

—* genevensis alba, 6 in. V-VI

White.

—* genevensis rosea. V-VI

Pink.

—* reptans, 6 in. V-VI

Blue flowers.

ALYSSUM

Basket of Gold

—* saxatile compactum, 1' IV-V

Showy masses of yellow flowers.
(3 in. pots)

—* saxatile citrinum,

Lemon colored.

ANCHUSA

Alkanet

—Myosotidiflora, 1 to 1½' IV-V

Bright blue flowers.

*ANEMONE

Japanese Anemone

—hupehensis splendens, 1½'

Pale mauve flowers.
(2½ in. pots)

—* pulsatilla, 8 to 12 in. IV-V

Lilac purple.

Pasque-Flower

—* pulsatilla rubra,

Dark red form.

AQUILEGIA

Columbine

—alpina superba, 12 in. IV-V

Deep blue. Strong grower.

—* canadensis, 1½' V-VI

Red and yellow.

—Long-spurred Hybrids, 2 to 3' V-VI
Mixed. Fine for cutting.

ARABIS

Rock Cress

—* *alpina*. 5 in. IV-V
Gray-green foliage. White flowers.
(3 in. pots.)

**ARENARIA* (*Sagina*)

—*Verna caespitosa*. V-IX
Mossy cushion. White flowers.

Moss Sandwort

ARRHENATHERUM, *bulbosum* Eur.
variegatum
Little tufts of yellow stripes.

Variegated
French Raygrass
1.00

ASCLEPIAS, *tuberosa*. 2 to 3'
Brilliant orange scarlet. VII-IX

Butterfly Plant

ASTER, *amellus* 1 to 2' VIII
Light blue.

Summer Aster

—* *alpinus* VI
Low and bushy.

Alpine Aster

—* *alpinus albus* VI
Clear white flowers.

White Alpine Aster

—*novae belgiae* 2 to 3'

New York Aster
Michaelmas Daisy

—*Aurore* X
Rose pink.

—*Archbishop* X
Large flowers. Blue.

—*Blue Eyes* X
Clear blue.

—*Royal Blue*
Dark blue.

—*dumosus* dwarf hybrids 12 to 18 in.
IX

Dwarf Hybrids

—*Countess of Dudley*
Clear pink.

—*Marjorie*
Rose pink.

—*Niobe*
Pure white.

—*Victor*
Clear lavender blue.

- novae angliae* 4 to 5' X New England
Tall purple flowers. Aster
- Harringtons Pink* X
Pink flowers.
- Mt. Rainier* X
White flowers.
- ASTILBE, *Arendsi hybrids* 2' VII False Spirea
Astilbe
- Deutschland*
White.
- Fanal*
Deep rich garnet.
- Queen Alexandra*
Soft pink.
- BAPTISTIA, *australis* 3 to 4' False In digo
Lupine-like flowers. Blue.
- *CALLIRHOE, *involucrata* VII-IX Mallow
Rosey purple all summer. Creeping.
- CALTHA, *palustris* 12 in. IV Marsh Mairgold
For moist places and along bogs and streams. Yellow.
- *CAMPANULA, *carpatica* 1' VII Carpatian Bluebell
Light blue. Large bells.
- * *Carpatica alba* VII
White bells.
- persicifolia* 2' VI-VII Bellflower
Large, cup-shaped blue flowers.
- persicifolia alba* 2' VI-VII
Large, cup-shaped white flowers.
- * *poscharskyana* 6 in. VII-IX
Blue. Very low.
- portenschlagiana* VIII-X
Very low and small dainty. Blue.
- CATANANCHE, *coerulea* 18 in. VI-VII Cupids Dart
Grass like leaves. Stems with blue flowers.
- CENTAUREA, *montana* 2' IX Perennial Cornflower
Violet-blue flowers.
- *CERASTIUM Snow-in-Summer
—*tomentosum* 6 in. VI
Gray foliage. White flowers.
(3 in. pots.)

***CERATOSTIGMA**, plumbaginoides 6 to 8 in. **Blue Plumbago**
 Dwarf and spreading. **IX-X**
 Dark blue.

CHELONE, lyoni 2 to 3' **VII-IX** **Turtlehead**
 Rosy flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUM 1' **IX** **Cushion Varieties**

—**Chiquita**
 Yellow.

—**Mahogany**
 Dark red-mahogany.
 3' Large flowering.

—**Algonquin**
 Yellow.

—**Aladdin**
 Coppery bronze.

Hybrid Korean, late fall

HEATHERFELLS STRAIN

Flowering in October as the last flowers of the season.

Hardy, resistant to any winter, keeping green down to the ground in summer and in dry weather.

Sun star, daisy-type	light yellow
Pink star, daisy-type	yellow center, like Cosmos
Red star, daisy-type	yellow center, cerisured
Blush star, daisy-type	yellow center, light pink
White star, daisy-type	yellow center, double rayflowers
Peach star, daisy-type	yellow center, pastel peach color
Bronze star, double daisy-type	pastel bronze
Yellow star, daisy-type	
Apricot star, daisy-type	apricot
Spoon star, daisy-type	mahogany, spoon petals

Other colors are in developing and as soon as the hardiness in the rigorous climate of Northern New England is proven, they will be released.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Arcticum 1 to 1½' **The Arctic Daisy**
 IX-XI

Multitudes of white flowers. Attractive foliage.

—**Koreanum** 2' **X-XI** **Korean Daisy**
 White, changing to light pink. Golden center.
 (2½ in. pots.)

- maximum 2 to 3' VI-IX Shasta Daisy
Large white flowers. Maximum white fringe. Fringed petals half double. Very fine.
- CIMICIFUGA, racemosa simplex 3 to 6' Bugbane
Tall spikes of white flowers VII-VIII
Very stately. Black Cohosh
- CLEMATIS, integrifolia 2' VI-VII
Blue, long-stemmed flowers.
- COREOPSIS, lanceolata grandiflora 2 to 3' VI-XI
Graceful stems with golden yellow flowers.
- DELPHINIUM, belladonna VI-IX Larkspur
White, blue and purple shades.
- *DIANTHUS, caesius superbus 10 in. Clovepink
The hardiest blueish grass-like leaves.
Flowers pink. VI
- DICENTRA, eximia 12 in. VI-IX Fringed Bleeding Heart
Fernlike foliage, rose flowers.
- eximia alba VI-IX White Fringed Bleeding Heart
With white flowers.
- formosa alba 15 in. VI-IX White Pacific Bleeding Heart
Fern-like foliage. Blueish. White flowers.
- spectabilis 2' V Bleeding Heart
Graceful for early spring. Rose. Leaves die down in summer.
.75
- DICTAMNUS, fraxinella albus 2 to 3' Gas Plant
White flowers. VI-VIII
ruber 3 to 4' VI-VIII
Rosy purple with deeper-colored veins.
- DIGITALIS, ambigua 2' VI-VII Yellow Foxglove
Small yellow flowers.
- purpurea 3' VI-VII Purple Foxglove
Purpurea gloxiniaeflora and white forms.
- DORONICUM, caucasicum 18 in. Leopardbane
Yellow flowers like daisies IV-V
- plantagineum excelsum 2 to 3' IV-V
The best so far for our winters and summers. Flowers large and deep yellow.

- EPIMEDIUM** **Barrenwort**
 Hardy, shade loving, with handsome foliage and delicately lovely flowers.
- * **macranthum niveum** 5 to 10 in. IV-V
 Snow-white flowers.
- ERYNGIUM, amethystinum** 2' Blue Thistle
VII-IX
 Blue thistle flowers.
- ***EUPHORBIA, cyparissias** 10 in. Spurge
V
 Fine foliage.
 Flowers yellow umbels.
- * **myrsinites** 10 in. V
 Flowers yellow. Larger leaves, blueish-green.
- FESTUCA, ovina glauca** 10 in. VI Blue Fescue
 Small. Blue grass growing in tufts. Very beautiful in ledges.
- FILIPENDULA, hexapetala** 2' VI-VII Meadowsweet
 Foliage fern-like. Pink buds and double white flowers in dense umbels.
- GALAX, aphylla** 10 in. VI Galax
 Large heart-shaped leaves. Glossy, bronze-mahogany in winter.
 Flowers, white. 1.00
- GENTIANA, cruciata** 1' VI-VII Gentian
 Light blue. Gentian
- septemfida lagodechiana** 4 in. Himalayan Gentian
 Deep blue. Low and creeping. .75
- asclepiadea** 1 to 2' Willow Gentian
 Azur blue. .75
- pyrenaica** 6 in. Alpine Gentian
 Dark blue. Low growing. .75
- tibetica** 1' Tibeti Gentian
 Light blue. Small flowers. .75
- ***GYPSOPHILA, repens** 6 in. VI-VII Babys Breath
 White. Low and spreading.
- * **Rosenschleier** 10 in. VI-VII Rosyveil
 Rose-pink. Rosyveil.

Helleborus, Christmasrose, Winterrose, Sneezeroort, Hellebore.

Ranunculaceae, Buttercup Family

White flowers, reddish tinged when passing. Leaves evergreens.

HELLEBORUS, niger Fl. XI-III

—**niger praecox** Fl. XI-II

—**niger maximus, (altifolius), (major)**

Largest flower. Reddish-purple flowers. Leaves evergreens.

—**orientalis** Fl. II-III-IV

Mostly as variety *atrorubens*, *colchicus* *atropurpurea* *ruba*.

Best location in half-shade with evergreen shrubs, or under flowering trees, with such exposures to the sun that in winter it gets the rays and warmth of the light without the burning winds.

A good precaution is a box with an appropriate glass cover to keep the deep freezing off. Humus, good loam, some lime and bone-meal is the best fertilizer. Once planted they do not like to be disturbed. The place should be also in such a way to stay moist in the summer heat.

Planting time best in spring for rooting during summer, before buds form in late fall. Keep mulched with leaves, peatmoss, to protect the roots from deep freezing.

Plants in 5 and 6 inch pots with well established roots for good transplanting success. 2.00

HEMEROCALLIS

Daylilyhybrids

Many varieties are available, just to name a few:

OPHIR

SIRIUS

WINSOME

GLORIANA

FULVA ROSEA

CHICARO

MASTERLY DESIGN

MONTE

AUGUST PIONEER

DEBUTANTE

WHITE LADY

KAJIN

HESPERUS

PINK LUSTRE

MONGOL

PICARDY

HYPERION

AUTUMN RED

VI-VII-VII Orange

V-VI Golden yellow

VI Creamy yellow

VI Brilliant yellow

VII-VIII Pastel rose

VII Large orange

Bronze yellow inside

VII-VIII Yellow bronze

VIII Yellow and reddish

VII Yellow bronze streaks

VII Light yellow, white

VII Golden

VIII Golden yellow

Pinkish streaks

VII Golden, darker inside

VIII Orange

VII-VIII Canary yellow

VIII-IX Large red

- *HEUCHERA, 1½'** **V-IX** **Coral Bells**
Large pink flowers and fiery red.
- HIBISCUS 4'** **Summer Mallow Marvels**
Moscheutos Hybrids (B. & A. Giant-flowered Marsh Mallows)
Separate colors, white, pink, crimson.
- HOSTA, japonica (lancifolia) 2'** **Japanese Plaintainlily**
Narrow leaves, **VII-VIII**
Spikes of violet flowers.
- undulata 2'** **VII-VIII**
Leaves wavy, white edges. Spikes of violet flowers.
- coerulea (ovata 2'** **VII-VIII** **Blue Plaintainlily**
Leaves broad. Blue flowers.
- aureo-marginata 1'** **VII-VIII**
Leaves yellow-spotted, with green stripes. Flowers violet.
- plantaginea (subcordata 2' VIII-X** **Fragrant Plantainlily**
Large leaves. Light green. Flowers white. Very fragrant.
- HYPERICUM, buckleyi 6 in. VI-VII** **St. Johnswort**
Very dwarf. Creeping. Good for sunny places. Masses of yellow flowers. From the Great Smoky Mts.
- *IBERIS, sempervirens 10 in. IV-V** **Candytuft**
White flowers.
- * sempervirens Little Gem 6 in.**
Small compact growth. **IV-V**
- * Snowflake 2'** **IV-V**
Pure white.
- INULA, helenium 6'** **VII-VIII** **Elecampane**
Tall stems with yellow sunflowers for moist places, along pools.
- *IRIS, cristata 4 in.** **IV-V** **Crested Iris**
Small form of Iris. Dainty light blue flowers.
- germanica 2 to 3'** **V** **Bearded Iris**
In different colors.
- kaempferi 2 to 3'** **VII** **Japanese Iris**
For wet and moist places.
- Double purple.
Single purple.
Single red.
Double red.
Single white.
Single striped white-purple.

—*pseudacorus* 2' V Yellow Swamp Iris
 Along water and swampy places. Large yellow flowers. Very easy
 to naturalize.

—* *pumila* 6 to 8 in. Dwarf Iris
 Purple.
 Yellow.
 White.

VARIOUS IRIS

—*sibirica* 2 to 3' V-VI
 Purplish-blue flowers, borne in clusters.

—*Perry's Blue* 3 to 4' VI
 Clear blue flowers on stiff stalks.

—*Snow Queen* 2 to 3' VI
 Large, snow-white flowers.

KIRENGESHOMA, palmata VIII-IX Native to Japan
 18 to 24 in. high with palmata, lobed leaves. Fl. yellow, nodding
 in panicles on the end of stems.
 New introduction 2.00

LEONTOPODIUM, alpinum 8 in. Edelweiss
 The famous alpine flower...VII
 Hairy leaves and wooly flowerheads. Grayish white 1.00

—* *himalayense* 10 in.
 Similar to the former, perhaps taller growing. 1.00

LIATRIS, pycnostachya 4' VIII Gayfeather
 Dense spikes of purple flowers.

—*scariosa alba* 4'
 Loose spikes of white flowers.

LIGULARIA, (Senecio) clivorum 3' Groundsel
VIII-IX Ragwort
 Strong growing plant with large heart-shaped leaves. Often purple.
 Dark golden-yellow flowers.

—var. *Othello*
 Leaves reddish-purple in summer. Fl. Deep golden-orange.

***LINARIA, cymbalaria 6 in.** Kenilworth Ivy
All summer
 Trailing and climbing with small flowers like Snapdragon.

LINUM, perenne 1 to 2' VI-IX - all summer Perennial Flax
 Foliage blue-gray. Fine, blue flowers.

LOBELIA, cardinalis 2 to 3' VIII Cardinal Flower
 Scarlet-red flowers.

—*syphilitica* 2 to 3' VIII-IX Blue Lobelia
 Dark blue flowers. Very prolific.

- LUPINUS, polyphyllus** Lupine
Hybrids of various colors.
- LYTHRUM, salicaria 3 to 4' VII-IX** Loosestrife
roseum superbum
Best pink selection. Grows best in moist soil.
- *MAZUS, reptans 2 in. VII-VIII**
Creeping with large flowers.
- MONARDA, didyma 2 to 3' VII-VIII** Beebalm, Oswega Tea
Brilliant scarlet flowers. Aromatic like peppermint.
—fistulosa VII-VIII Purple Beebalm
Lilac flowers.
- *MERTENSIA, virginica 1½' V-VI** Virginia Bluebell
Clusters of nodding blue flowers.
- *MYOSOTIS, palustris semperflorens 10 in. V-IX** Forget-me-not
Blooms a long time. Blue flowers.
- *NEPETA, mussini Catmint**
Six Hills Giant 8 to 12 in. IV-VII
A decided improvement on Mussini. Plants more compact.
- PAPAVER, orientale** Oriental Poppy
—Perry's White
White with maroon blotch.
—Wurtembergia
Dark scarlet.
—Joyce
Old Rose. Very fine variety.
- PAEONIA, sinensis 2' V** Peony
Many hybrids in different colors.
- PHLOX, decussata 2' VII-VIII** Garden Phlox
Hybrids in white, red, pink, and salmon.
—paniculata, Miss Lingard VI-VII Miss Lingard Phlox
Glossy leaves. Flowers in long panicles. Clear white.
- * stolonifera 4 in. IV-V** Creeping Phlox
Pink flowers. Trailing, creeping.
- * divaricata laphami 6 in. V** Canada Phlox
Blue, violet flowers.
- PHYSOSTEGIA, virginiana 2 to 3' VIII-IX** False Dragonhead
var. Pink Juniata
Upright with dense spikes of pink flowers, sometimes rose. This variety was selected from all others for its dense spikes among wild plants in the Alleghany Mts.

***POLYGONUM, reynoutria** 6 to 8 in. **Red Lace Plant**
 Red-stemmed leaves in summer. Flowers in panicles, dense and red.
 Foliage turns red in fall. **IX**

***PLUMBAGO (ceratostigma)** 6 to 12 in. **Blue Leadwort**
Larpentae **VIII-IX**
 Blue flowers. (3 in. pots.)

POTENTILLA, tridentata 10 in.
V-VI

White.

PRIMROSES

Primula Species

HARDY VARIETIES

ACAULIS, (Veris acaulis) (Vulgaris) 6 to 9 in. **English Primrose**
 Fragrant. **IV-V**

Flowers on long stem singly arising from center.

Yellow, white, purple, pink, .50

Coerulea, blue and violet .60

—Large flowered Hybrids in all colors. 4 in.

Very large, ½ dollar size.

ELATIOR, (Veris) (Polyanthus) **Oxlip**
 Slightly fragrant. **V**

Flowers in umbels on long stem, later than acaulis.

Yellow, white, golden, purple, red, red hose in hose, orange, peach,
 amber, apricot. .50

—(polyanthus) hybrids 9 in.

Colossal, very large in all colors from white to apricot, mahogany.

OFFICINALIS, (Veris officinalis) (Suaveolens) 12 in. **Cowslip**
 Very fragrant. **V-VI**

Flowers in umbels on tall stems, slightly drooping.

Yellow, red, golden, pale yellow, copper, mahogany, brown
 amber. .50

SIEBOLDI 12 in. **VI** **Japanese Primrose**
 Large flowers in loose umbels. Leaves with stems. Soft pink, white.
 .50

Primula varieties prefer partial shade to prevent the burning and wilting in summer, which weakens the plant. Rich loamy soil with moisture available in summer will give best results.

Protection in winter with brush against the sun will keep the top of the plants from burning and thawing.

These early primroses, planted on the edges of shrub or perennial plantings or in front of Rhododendron and Azalea will multiply and bloom for years and will bring the joy of spring much earlier into the garden. Interplanted with Rohrbachs Everblooming Violet they will form a groundcover with flowers in spring and again in fall, when the Violet will remind us of the coming of Spring.

There are other later flowering Primroses, which will prolong the season into summer. If you are interested, please let us know.

***PULMONARIA, augustifolia azurea 1'** **Lungwort**

Attractive. Funnel-shaped. IV

Deep gentian-blue flowers—a rare color in perennials.

—**saccharata 1'** **Spotted Lungwort**

Leaves spotted or mottled. Flowers from pink over blue to purple.

PYRETHRUM, roseum 2½' V-VI **Painted Daisy**

Single. White to deep red.

RUDBECKIA, laciniata VII-IX **Golden Glow**

Double. Golden flowers.

—**Goldsturm 33' VII-IX** **Coneflower**

Deep yellow flowers. Daisytype.

SEDUM, acre VI-VII **Stonecrop**

Small, yellow.

—**album VI-VII**

Leaves green. Fl. White.

—**album murale**

Leaves purple. Fl. Pink.

—**ewersii VIII-X**

L. blueish. Fl. Pink.

—**kamtschaticum VIII-X**

L. Dark green. Fl. Orange.

—**middendorffianum VII-VIII**

L. Small, little stems. Fl. Golden.

—**rupestre**

L. Blueish-gray. Fl. Yellow.

—**spurium (stoloniferum) VII**

VII

Leaves purplish. Fl. Purple-red.

—**sexangulare VII**

L. Small. Fl. Yellow.

—**spectabile VIII-IX**

Brilliant large umbels of red flowers.

—**Whitehead VIII-IX**

plants

.40

- SEMPERVIVUM, arachnoidum** House Leek
 L. Hairy. Fl. Red.
- globiferum**
 L. Smooth, yellow-green. Fl. Yellow
- tectorum**
 L. Large, green. Fl. Pink.
- tectorum violaceum**
 L. Purple-red. Fl. Reddish-purple
 plants .40
- SANGUINARIA, canadensis 6 in.** Bloodroot
 Blueish-green leaves. **IV**
 Stems reddish. Sap red, staining. Flowers like strawberry-white.
- canadensis flore pleno 6 in. IV** Multiplex Bloodroot
 Very double flowers. As a bud a white snowball, opening to the
 full flower. White. 2.00
- *SAPONARIA, ocymoides 6 in.** Creeping Soupwort
V-VIII
 Trailing with bright pink flowers.
- SCABIOSA, caucasia 12 in. V-VIII** Blue Bonnet
 Violet-blue flowers, also other varieties.
- SHORTIA, galacifolia 6 to 9 in.** Oconeebells
 Leaves like the Galax. **IV-V**
 Evergreen, turning purple-red in winter. Fl. Little bells, white.
- *STACHYS, lanata 12 in. VII** Lambs Ear
 Wooly gray leaves. Low. Fl. On stems, purple.
- STOKESIA** Cornflower Aster
 —*** laevis (cyanea 2' VIII-X**
 Sky-blue flowers 3 to 4 inches across.
- TEUCRIUM, chamaedrys 1' VII-VIII** Germander
 Light purple flowers. (3 in. pots.) Ideal dwarf hedge.
- THALICTRUM, glaucum speciosissimum 3'** Meadowrue
 Leaves blueish. **VI-VII**
 Flowers yellowish, cream.
- THERMOPSIS, caroliniana 4'**
VI-VII
 Brilliant yellow pea shaped flowers.
- THYMUS, serpyllum 2 to 4 in.**
 Mats of dark green foliage. **VII**
 Red flowers.
- * album 3 to 4 in. VI-VII** Mountain Thyme
 White form of the preceding.

- * *coccineus* 2 to 4 in. VII
Dark green foliage. Bright red flowers.
- * *lanuginosus* 5 in. VI-VIII
Spreads rapidly. Flowers reddish-pink. Woolly Thyme
- TRILLUM**, *erectum* 12 in. V
Fl. Reddish-purple. Nodding. Purple Trillium
- erectum album* 12 in. V
Fl. White with dark center.
- grandiflorum* 12 in. V
Large white flowers. White Wake Robin
- luteum* 15 in. V
Yellow flowers. Yellow Wake Robin
- stylosum* 15 in. V
Pink flowers. Rose Trillium
- undulatum* 8 in. V
Pink with red streaks. Painted Trillium
- sessile* 8 in. V
Mottled leaves. Flowers purple. Erect. Mottled Trillium
- TROLLIUS**, *europaeus* 1 to 2' Double Buttercup
- TROLLIUS**, *europaeus* (Orange Globe) 1 to 2' Double Buttercup
V-VI
- ledebouri* (Golden Queen) V-VI
Full double buttercup flowers.
- VERONICA**, *longifolia subsessilis* 2' Blue Speedwell
VII-IX
Very deep blue flowers in spikes. One of the best blue flowering plants.
- longifolia subsessilis* Icicle White Speedwell
Flowers in white spikes. VII-IX

FRAGRANT VIOLET

ROHRBACH'S EVERBLOOMING (In Continued Selected Strain)

A strain of *Viola odorata*, the fragrant Violet, which flowers in Spring and again in Autumn, hardy resistant, fragrant. The sweet odor of the English Violet is combined with the perpetual **FLOWERING** from **SPRING** until **AUTUMN**. Occasional flowers in Summer, this violet bursts in bloom again in Fall like in Spring till end of November and the freezing weather. A worthwhile addition to the Fallgarden, Rock-, Herbgarden, Border. Resistant against winter-cold, summer-heat, this type was developed in selecting and breeding for Fall flowering.

VIOLA, odorata rosina 2 in.

Pink flowers.

IV-IX

Pink fragrant Violet

—alba

White flowers.

IV

White fragrant Violet

GROUNDCOVERS **FOR SHADE AND ACID SOIL**

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS , <i>uva ursi</i>	Bearberry	.75
COPTIS , <i>trifoliata</i>	Goldthreat	.50
EPIGAEA , <i>repens</i>	Trailing Arbutus	1.00
EMPETRUM , <i>nigrum</i>	Crowberry	1.00
VACCINIUM , <i>vitis idaea minor</i>	Mountain Cranberry	.50
VACCINIUM , <i>vitis idaea major</i>	Mountain Cranberry	.75
MITCHELLA , <i>repens</i>	Partridgeberry	.50
PACHYSANDRA , <i>terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge	.15
POTENTILLA , <i>tridentata</i>	Threeleaved Cinquefoil	.50
PULMONARIA , <i>angustifolia</i>	Lungwort	.50
PULMONARIA , <i>saccharata</i>	Lungwort	.50
VINCA , <i>minor</i>	Periwinkle	.15-.25
VINCA , <i>minor alba</i>	White Periwinkle	.15-.25
SARCOCOCCA , <i>Hookeriana Humilis</i>	Purple Blackberry	1.00
PODOPHYLLUM , <i>peltatum</i> 12 to 18 in.	Mayapple	
V		
Leaves, round umbrellas on erect stem with bell-shaped flowers. White.		
CLINTONIA , <i>borealis</i> 12 in.	Yellow Beadlily	
Glossy leaves, spreading as groundcover. Yellow leaves and bright blue berries.		
CORYDALIS , <i>solida</i>	Fumitory	
(<i>digitata</i>)	IV	
Fl. Purple. Leaves feathery. Seeds itself out under leaves covering the ground very fast. Leaves disappearing in summer.		
ASARUM , <i>canadense</i> 3 in.	IV	Wild Ginger
Heart-shaped leaves. Purple flowers. Ginger taste in stems and roots.		
		.50
— <i>shuttleworthi</i> 4 in.	V	Mottled Ginger
Evergreen mottled leaves. From North Carolina. Flowers purple.		
		.50
ASPERULA ,	Sweet Woodruff	.50
CONVALLARIA , <i>Majalis</i>	Lily of the Valley	.50

FERNS

DENNSTAEDTIA , punctiloba	Hayscented Fern	.50
PTERETIS , nodulosa	Ostrich Fern	.50
(STRUTHIOPTERIS, germanica)		
(Onoclea struthiopteris)		
OSMUNDA , cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern	.50
OSMUNDA , claytoniana	Interrupted Fern	.50
OSMUNDA , regalis	Royal Fern	.50

SCOLOPENDRIUM, vulgare 1' **Hearts Tongue**

Single leathery fronds. Evergreen, also frilled, undulated and crested forms. These varieties collected from sources in Germany. More resistant to the continental climate of America.

1.50

VINES

EVONYMUS	Wintercreeper
Radicans — the type of the species.	
Colorata — purpleleaved in winter.	
minima — small-leaved.	
vegeta — round-leaved.	
carrieri — oblong-leaved.	
2 yr.	1.00
3 yr.	1.50
HEDERA , helix	English Ivy Varieties
pot-grown	.75

GROUNDCOVERS

For DRY and SUNNY places, NEUTRAL soil.

The following plants multiply rapidly with stolons and runners, and are best suitable, where other plants or lawn fails.

PYRETHRUM, *Tschihatschewii* V-VI

CHRYSANTHEMUM, *Tschihatchewii*

(*Pyrethrum* Tsch.) (*Matricaria* Tsch.) (*Chamaemelum* Tsch.)

.50

Small daisyflowers, white with yellow center, 3 to 4 inches high. The leaves are finely cut like milfoil and lies close to the ground, growing with runners and suckers quickly, spreading all over the surface. Good for dry places, dry walls and in place of lawn.

MATRICARIA, *oreades* VI

(*Pyrethrum*) (*Chamaemelum*)

Similar to the former. Leaves very finely cut. Fernlike. Flowers on single stems 10 inches high. White with yellow center.

.50

SEDUM, <i>spurium</i> —pink—Stonecrop	.25	VII-VIII
SEDUM, <i>spurium</i> — <i>splendens</i> —red	.25	VII-VIII
THYMUS, <i>citriodorus</i> —Lemon Thyme	.40	VII
THYMUS, <i>Lanuginosus</i> —Wooly Thyme	.40	VII
THYMUS, <i>serpyllum</i> —Creeping Thyme	.40	VI
<i>Albus</i> —white	.40	VI
<i>Coccineus</i> —red	.40	VI
VERONICA, <i>rupestris</i> —Creeping Speedwell	.40	VI

For SHADY places and NEUTRAL soil

AJUGA , reptans Bugle	V	.25
—atropurpurea	V	.25
ASARUM , europaeum	IV-V	European Wild Ginger
Evergreen heart-shaped leaves. Purple flowers. Gingertaste.		
		.75
ASPERULA , odorata, Sweet Woodruff		.50 V
CONVALLARIA majalis, Lily of the Valley		.50
LAMIUM , maculatum, Deadnettle		.25 VII
LAMIUM maculatum album, White Deadnettle		.25 VII
LAMIUM , galeobdolon	V-VI	Golden Deadnettle
		Yellow Archangel
		Weasel Snout

This is a novelty for America and should prove the fastest ground-cover for shade. Interplanted with Scilla or Periwinkle it will blend with its golden flowers into the blue of the others. Growing with runners like strawberries. .25

—galeobdolon florentinum		Silverleaved
	V-VI	Golden Weasel Snout

This is a variety of the former with silver spotted leaves. Introduced also by me for its fast growing ability to cover ground under trees and shrubs. Very tolerant to the accumulation of leaves. The silver leaves are a good background for Fall Crocus and Colchicum.

PHLOX , stolonifera, Creeping Phlox	.40	V
VINCA , minor, Periwinkle	.15	V-VI
VINCA , minor alba, white	.15	V-VI
VIOLA , odorata, Rohrbachs Everblooming	.50	V-X

PYRETHRUM, Tschihatschewii

This plant besides in sunny places grows splendidly in shade. Of ferns the following are fast growers and spreaders.

DICKSONIA , punctiloba—Hayscented Fern	.50
PTERETIS , nodulosa—Ostrich Fern	.50
(Struthiopteris germanica) (Onoclea struthiopteris)	

CAMPTOSURUS, rhizophyllos—Walking Fern

Very interesting Fern and unique. 1.00
Of vines or creeping shrubs the following:

EVONYMUS, radicans—Evergreen Bittersweet

strongplants	1.00 & 1.50
colorata—purple leaved in winter	
vegeta—round leaved	
carrieri—oblong leaved	
minima—small leaved	
radicans—the type	

For SUNNY and MOIST places

LYSIMACHIA, nummularis

Pennywort

Yellow. Creeps fast and takes the place of lawn in wet spots.

.25

TUSSILAGO, farfara 8 in. III-IV

Coltsfoot

Leaves like small rhubarb, disappearing in summer. Very fast creeper on bare soil. Yellow daisy-like. The earliest flower in spring.

.25

RANUNCULUS, ficaria

Lesser Celandine

(*Ficaria verna*)

III-IV

Fl. Yellow, buttercup. Leaves disappearing in summer. Multiplies rapidly with bulblets.

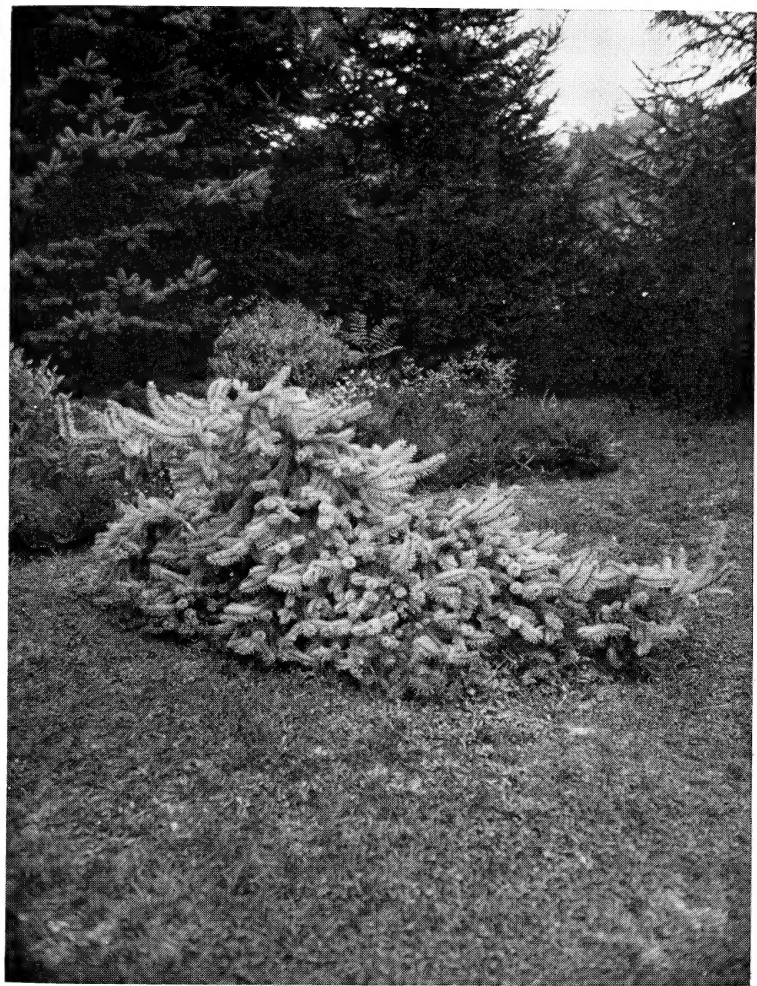
SHRUBS NOT QUITE HARDY

Good in protected places, dry and warm

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>ABELIA, <i>grandiflora</i> Mme. Goucher 3'</p> <p>Small rosy-pink flowers. Fl. VII</p> <p>L. Glossy-green.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">pots</p> | <p>Asia Glossy Abelia</p> <p>Caprifoliaceae</p> <p>2.50</p> |
| <p>CLERODENDRON, <i>Trichotomum</i> 4'</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fl. X Asia</p> <p>Fl. White and pink, dies back in winter. L. With unpleasant smell.</p> <p>Fr. Blue.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">young plants</p> | <p>Glorybower</p> <p>Verbenaceae</p> <p>2.00</p> |
| <p>GORDONIA, <i>alatamaha</i> Fl. X Am.</p> <p>Large white flowers, late in fall. L. Large shiny and bronze-colored in fall.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">12 in.</p> | <p>Franklinia</p> <p>5.00</p> |
| <p>ROSMARINUS, <i>officinails</i> Eur.</p> <p>Very fragrant as an herb, best in a cool house or cold-frame over winter.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6 to 8 in. in pots</p> | <p>Rosmary</p> <p>1.50</p> |
| <p>TAXODIUM, <i>mucronatum</i> 100'</p> | <p>Ahuehuete</p> <p>Mexican Cypress</p> <p>Pinaceae</p> <p>Similar to the Swamp cypress of the South, but not hardy, only for inside, or in tubs. Fine feathery leaves like a Larch. Seed collected from the trees in Chapultepec Park in Mexico.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">12 in. pots</p> <p>2.00</p> |
| <p>VIBURNUM, <i>Rhytidophyllum</i> 10'</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fl. V-VI</p> <p>Evergreen. Large leaves, brown on underside. Fl. cream colored umbels.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">18 to 24 in.</p> | <p>Leatherleaf Snowball</p> <p>Caprifoliaceae</p> <p>4.00</p> |
| <p>MYRTUS, <i>communis</i> 2 to 4'</p> | <p>Myrtle</p> <p>Myrtaceae</p> <p>Good house plant with rich, green leaves and occasional white. Very fragrant flowers. Leaves fragrant. The ancient plant for the bridal wreath.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Potplants</p> <p>2.00</p> <p>The following English Holly types have proven to be fairly hardy with protection and care against the blowing winds, and against strong sunlight.</p> <p>All are seedlings of own collected seeds in the mountains of Central Europe, some from heights of 2400 feet in exposed regions.</p> |
| <p>ILEX, <i>aquifolium</i> Eur.</p> <p>Dark green foliage with many spines. Erect growth and fruiting fairly soon.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Black Forest</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Rhineland</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6 to 9 in.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">9 to 12 in.</p> | <p>English Holly</p> <p>Hessen</p> <p>Baden</p> <p>3.00</p> <p>4.00</p> |

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WEEPING BLUE SPRUCE

